

INTERNATIONAL

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TODAY'S WEATHER -- PARIS: Occasional
breezes, Temp. 70-84 (25-19). Tomorrow
breezy, Temp. 68-80 (21-18). LON-
DON: Sunny, Temp. 70-80 (21-18). Tomorrow
breezy, Temp. 68-80 (21-18).
NEW YORK: Sunny, Temp. 70-80 (21-18).
Additional weather page 2

Austria	6 S	Libya	9 S	Poland	10 S
Belgium	10 S	Luxembourg	10 S	Romania	12 S
Denmark	10 S	Morocco	12 S	Soviet Union	12 S
France	10 S	Nigeria	12 S	Switzerland	12 S
Germany	10 S	Norway	12 S	Taiwan	12 S
Greece	10 S	Portugal	12 S	Thailand	12 S
Great Britain	10 S	Spain	12 S	Turkey	12 S
India	10 S	Sweden	12 S	U.S. Military	12 S
Iran	10 S	Switzerland	12 S	U.S. Navy	12 S
Italy	10 S	Taiwan	12 S	U.S. Air Force	12 S
Japan	10 S	Thailand	12 S	U.S. Marine Corps	12 S
Lebanon	10 S	Turkey	12 S	U.S. Army	12 S
		U.S. Military	12 S	U.S. Navy	12 S
		U.S. Air Force	12 S	U.S. Marine Corps	12 S
		U.S. Army	12 S	U.S. Navy	12 S



FACT-FINDING AIDE RESIGNS—Thomas R. Harkin, the lone staff member of a House of Representatives fact-finding team that toured Southeast Asia, announces his resignation at a press conference. He said the committee majority tried to suppress a finding that South Vietnam holds civilian prisoners in inhumane torture cells, called tiger cages. He holds a sketch of the alleged cages in the Con Son prison.

House Aide Quits, Charges Cover-Up

WASHINGTON, July 7 (Reuters).—Charges that South Vietnamese prisoners were being held in "tiger cages" today rocked a congressional tour, adding a key staff aide to resign because of an alleged cover-up.

Thomas Harkin told reporters he had resigned as an aide to a 12-member House committee which made a two-week Southeast Asia tour. He said the majority of the committee had tried to suppress a finding that South Vietnam holds civilian prisoners in inhumane torture cells, called tiger cages.

Two U.S. congressmen reported that hundreds of men and women were locked up in a South Vietnamese island prison and were being held in "tiger cages." They said the committee had received assurances that the situation would be thoroughly investigated.

Only Staff Member

Mr. Harkin, 30, who joined the fact-finding team at the request of the committee's majority leader, Rep. William Anderson, D., Tenn., said he had resigned because of the committee's attempt to suppress the findings.

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Congressmen Found Secret Door to Cages

By Gloria Emerson

SAIGON, July 7 (NYT).—An American journalist who visited South Vietnamese prisons with two U.S. congressmen described yesterday inhuman conditions and intimidation that he said existed in a country's largest civilian prison, an island 140 miles southeast of Saigon.

The journalist, Don Luce, who is affiliated with the World Council of Churches, said about 500 Vietnamese prisoners were confined in all stone compartments known as "tiger cages." Many of the prisoners were unable to stand, he said, and were suffering from malnutrition, physical abuse and ill health.

Mr. Luce was able to visit the island on the island of Con Son because he accompanied Rep. William E. Hawkins, D., Calif., and Rep. William E. Anderson, D., Tenn., who were in Vietnam with a fact-finding tour of U.S. involvement in Asia.

Access to the Con Son prison is denied to newsmen. When questioned about prison conditions, South Vietnamese officials generally deny that conditions on the island are harsh.

The purpose of the visit by the congressmen was to determine whether the "tiger cages" existed.

Attempts to prevent the group from inspecting the prison were made by the officials. Col. Nguyen Van Ye, according to Mr. Luce, who has been an outspoken critic of U.S. involvement in Vietnam and of the Saigon government.

The "tiger cages" were allegedly built by the French when they ruled the island.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Britain Protests Secret Trip To Belfast by Irish Official

LONDON, July 7 (NYT).—A surprise visit to Belfast yesterday by the Irish foreign minister, Patrick Hillery, was officially deplored in Britain today.

Mr. Hillery was in Belfast to meet with the British and Irish governments. He was also to meet with the Irish and British governments.

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Swami Bars Women Passengers, Hostesses From Plane Compartment

LONDON, July 7 (AP).—An 80-year-old Hindu religious leader who has vowed never to look at a woman—banned air hostesses and women passengers from his first-class compartment on flight from London to Bombay today.

Sri Swami Yogi Devan said, "I have vowed never to look at a woman. I have vowed never to look at a woman. I have vowed never to look at a woman."

He kept his eyes tightly closed as he was driven to the Air India Boeing so as not to see women boarding the airliner's tourist section.

A follower explained, "The Swami can glance at women from a distance, but he says he must not see them at close range, because they might register in his mind and break his religious vows."

The Swami and his retinue planned to fast throughout the flight and remain in their compartment during stopovers.

He had visited London to open a new temple and raise funds for his faith.

Inflation Warning to Congress

Nixon Asks Curbs In Appropriations

WASHINGTON, July 7 (Reuters).—President Nixon today warned Congress that inflation was a danger to the nation and urged Congress to take action to curb it.

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Italians Say Party Strife Led to Crisis

ROME, July 7 (Reuters).—Bitter intra-party disputes within the ruling coalition over relations with Italy's powerful Communist party were tonight confirmed as the main reason for yesterday's government resignation.

Arnaldo Forlani, secretary of the Christian Democrats, told the party's executive that the atmosphere in the coalition changed after the June regional elections.

Although these elections gave the coalition of Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats and Republicans an increased overall majority, it brought about a resurgence of "party nationalism," he said.

Towards the end, the situation reached the point where there was even lack of a minimum of respect between the different parties. This was especially the case when it came to relations with the Communists.

The climate was also bad when it came to discussing the economic situation where production had been below all expectations, Mr. Forlani said. On both subjects there had been a lack of faith and clarity among the ruling four.

The government's resignation should not however be interpreted as an admission of defeat. It should be an occasion for reconstructing the four-party coalition after clearing up differences, he said.

He also indirectly hinted that the Socialist party, which, unlike the other three, favors forming local alliances with the Communist party, should reconsider its decision.

The system of a four-party coalition should not be seen by the adherents as a "lesser evil" but should be pursued at regional level, he stated.

The militantly anti-Communist Social Democrats meanwhile issued a statement firmly placing the blame for the crisis on the Socialists, whereas former Christian Democrat Treasury Minister Emilio Colombo said all four parties shared the blame.

President Giuseppe Saragat will begin consultations tomorrow to end the latest government crisis.

Tories Planning to Continue British Economic Squeeze

By John M. Lee

LONDON, July 7 (NYT).—Britain's economic squeeze will be continued by the Conservative government for the time being, Iain Macleod, chancellor of the Exchequer, told the House of Commons today.

Opening his first economic debate, Mr. Macleod painted a somber picture of his economic heritage. He characterized his problem as "serious economic trouble" and "a combination of stagnant production and cost inflation."

But the Conservative chancellor declined to prescribe any immediate remedies, and he drew knowing murmurs from Labor members when he declared:

"I think it would be premature at this moment to take action to stimulate demand."

Roy Jenkins, the former Labor chancellor, who is credited as the architect of Britain's strong balance of payments recovery, delivered a stinging reply, aimed first at Prime Minister Edward Heath.

Mr. Jenkins accused him of unprecedented, unwarranted and deliberate "scurrying" in raising the specter of a national economic emergency and devaluation during the election campaign.

No Crisis Seen

Mr. Jenkins conceded there were problems to be faced but said there was nothing approaching an economic crisis. He then taunted Mr. Macleod to reduce taxes to stimulate expansion, as the Tories had pledged during the campaign.

"If, as they say, inflation should be attacked by tax reductions out of the budget surplus," the former chancellor asked, "why are we waiting?"

Observers saw Mr. Jenkins's scathing attack designed as much for the Labor backbenchers as for the Tories. Mr. Jenkins is running for deputy leader of the Labor party, and the secret balloting has one more day to go. He is opposed by Fred Peart, former leader of the House, and Michael Foot of the party's left wing.

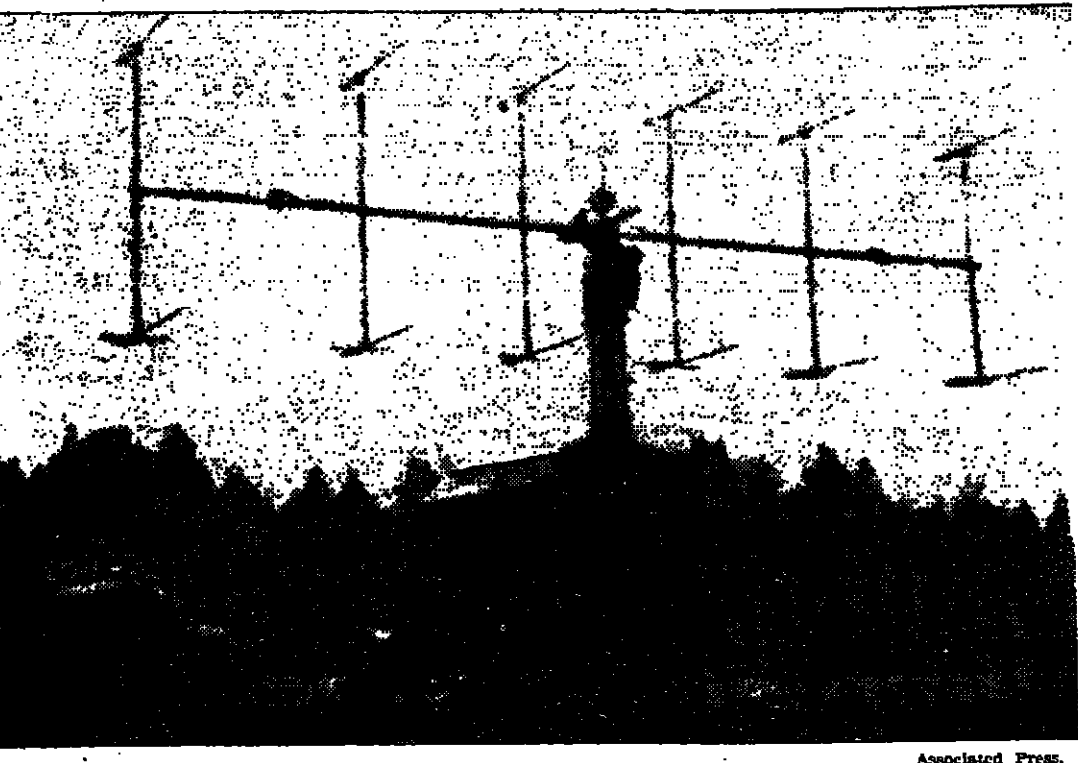
Mr. Macleod disappointed some observers in his first performance. (Continued on Page 7, Col. 1)

Unions Blamed

BOLOGNA, Italy, July 7 (AP).—Two of Italy's leading industrialists today blamed striking unions for Italy's present difficult economic situation.

The charge came from Gianni Agnelli, president of the giant Fiat auto works of Turin, and Giuseppe Petrilli, president of IRI, the state holding company.

"We are in a difficult moment... Labor strikes, often staged by a reduced number of workers, are causing a general malaise in the country. Workers receive reduced pay, industries are unable to completely meet internal demand, we lose positions on foreign markets while imports are increasing," Mr. Agnelli said.



CAPTURED RADAR—The Israeli Army has just released this photo of a Soviet-built P-12 radar unit. This unit was reportedly captured intact last Dec. 27 during an Israeli commando raid on Ras Gharib, 125 miles south of the Suez Canal entrance.

Nixon Confers With Aides; Pledge to Israel Is Renewed

WASHINGTON, July 7 (Reuters).—President Nixon today conferred with his advisers on the Middle East, and the White House said the situation was being watched very closely.

Press secretary Ron Ziegler reiterated President Nixon's pledge of last week to do what was necessary to maintain Israel's strength in the face of increased Soviet aid to Egypt.

"We will continue to watch the situation very closely," Mr. Ziegler said in response to questions about Israeli reports of the employment of sophisticated Soviet SAM-3 missiles near the Suez Canal.

But he declined to comment directly on the reports of the increased Soviet role and refused to answer when asked directly whether the United States has promised to sell to Israel some or all of the 125 combat jets it has requested.

The officials, who conferred with the president today were not named, but it was assumed that they included Henry Kissinger, chief adviser on national security affairs.

There was no indication whether any Israeli congressmen used the opportunity to urge Mr. Nixon to supply the planes.

Hearings Announced

Congressional pressure on the President to sell more Phantom and Skyhawk jets to Israel is expected to increase following the Tel Aviv claims that Russian crews are firing missiles at its planes in the latest Soviet-Egyptian effort to break Israel's air superiority over the canal.

A first sign of this congressional interest came today with an announcement by L. E. Fountain, D., N.C., that his House Foreign Affairs subcommittee would begin public hearings on the Middle East situation on July 21.

The State Department said today that the United States was carefully studying Israel's report of Soviet-operated missile sites in the Suez Canal area.

The spokesman, Carl Baruch, carefully avoided giving specific U.S. confirmation that SAM-3s were now in the canal area, but he said: "We have no reason to doubt the substance of the information."

Mr. Baruch said the United States would regard Soviet military moves along these lines as more serious than Moscow's previous involvement in Egypt.

Asked about the possible U.S. jet sales, Mr. Baruch declined to go beyond previous administration statements that Israel would be given the aircraft required to maintain the balance of power in the Middle East.

Mr. Baruch declined to respond when questioned about a New York Times report that the United States differed with Israel's assessment of the extent of the Soviet build-up.

The report said American information indicated that the Soviet Union was still refraining from the serious step of putting SAM-3 missiles into operations sites within the 20-mile belt along the canal that Israel considered most sensitive.

The Times said that the newest expansion of the Egyptian missile defense system had taken place west of the 20-mile belt, and some officials felt that Moscow had heeded Washington's warnings against moving SAM-3s into this area.

Thant Praises Russian Plan To Restore Peace in Mideast

By Joe Alex Morris

GENEVA, July 7.—UN Secretary-General U Thant praised the new Soviet peace initiative on the Middle East today and by implication appeared to rate it higher than the latest U.S. proposals.

He stressed that the Russian proposals contained "interesting and concrete elements" on the establishment of a "just and lasting" peace in the Middle East. They were also new—"the first time to my knowledge" that the Russians have come up with such plans.

As a result, he added, "I am still hopeful that a political solution is still possible."

He refused to make a direct comparison of the rival Soviet and American proposals. "The Soviet proposal has concrete elements," he repeated, dealing with the question of peace.

Other Aspects

"The U.S. proposals deal with other aspects of this problem," he said, meaning the questions of withdrawal of Israeli forces from territory occupied in the 1967 war and the future boundaries between Israel and the Arab states.

The secretary-general declined to give details of the Russian proposal. The new U.S. plan is said to call for an Israeli withdrawal linked to a peace treaty based on borders to be worked out in negotiations.

He repeated his "point of view."

Nixon Quoted Praising Israelis

JERUSALEM, July 7 (UPI).—U.S. Federal Reserve Chairman Arthur F. Burns, awarded a Hebrew University doctorate today, quoted President Nixon as saying Israelis show "guilt, patriotism, idealism and a passion for freedom."

Mr. Burns, who received an honorary doctorate along with Prime Minister Golda Meir, did not explain the circumstances of Mr. Nixon's remarks.

Mr. Nixon also said "Americans admire a people who can scratch a desert and produce a garden." Mr. Burns reported in a brief address.

A Not So Jolly Green Giant Is Threatening Britain

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON, July 7 (NYT).—The gardeners and fishermen of England have been warned that a vegetable menace has escaped from captivity. It is the Giant Hogweed.

This extraordinary plant grows up to 15 feet high in three months and may have stems six inches thick. It looks like an inflated version of the ordinary hogweed, or cow parsnip, but doctors have just alerted the country to the difference.

The sap of the Giant Hogweed causes severe blisters and rash. Scarring and brown discoloration of the skin may last for six years.

This has caused alarm in Britain, where poison ivy and similar irritant plants are unknown. The Giant Hogweed is being sought feverishly by worried housewives all over the London suburbs.

The Lancet, a medical journal, started the worry with an article in its current issue. It ran down the dread aspects of the Giant Hogweed, or more properly, Heracleum mantegazzianum.

The plant originated in the Caucasus, the Lancet said. It was brought to the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew, near London, and "escaped" from Kew and has become a pest. It grows freely now at the water's edge and in abandoned sites where water collects. It drinks huge amounts of water.

In fact, the hogweed factor depends on water. When absolutely dry the plant is not likely to irritate. It is at its worst when covered with the morning dew, or when perspiring arms are pressed against it.

This accounts for some mystery about its poison capacity. Children who were out early in the day would sometimes not be believed when they spoke about the hogweed to parents who sampled it in the afternoon.

Children have been among the main victims. The hogweed's stems, which are hollow, make great natural telescopes and pea-shooters. Blistering and scarring follows around the mouth and eyes.

Royal Botanical officials rather resent the charge that the Giant Hogweed "escaped" from Kew. There were other examples of the curiosity in England, they say, and the seeds could have been carried by birds from any one of those. The seeds are unfortunately hardy. They may float downstream, experts say, lodge on a stream bank somewhere and sprout the next spring.

A number of housewives who formerly took pride in the annual oddity that resembled itself are now cutting their hogweeds down. Newspapers, responding with gravity to the issue, have been thundering. The Evening Standard wrote:

"Here is the first challenge to the new government. What does Mr. Heath intend to do about the Giant Hogweed?"

"The growth of hogweed must take precedence over the growth of inflation."

Cairo Says No Soviets Man SAMs Claims Egyptians Fired Missiles

By Raymond H. Anderson

CAIRO, July 7 (NYT).—Israeli accusations that Soviet missile specialists were involved in the downing of Phantom fighter-bombers in the vicinity of the Suez Canal were denied here today.

The semi-official Cairo newspaper Al-Ahram said the charges were "a mere attempt to justify the high Israeli losses along the canal."

"Israel is raising a political furor while knowing that only Egyptian military personnel are operating the air defense system," the paper said.

The successes of anti-aircraft forces west of the canal have been front-page news here for the last week. Editorial writers acclaim the downing of the Phantoms as a blow to what they term an aura of invincibility that had been built up around the Israeli Air Force and the swift Phantoms in particular.

Last Tuesday, two Phantoms were downed about 30 miles inland from the town of Fayid, on the shore of Great Bitter Lake. Three crewmen were said to have been captured. The Egyptians have reported "hitting" seven Israeli planes since then and downing two more Phantoms on Sunday.

A Skyhawk fighter-bomber was said to have been hit today during strikes by 34 Israeli aircraft along the central and northern sectors of the Suez Canal.

In Tel Aviv, the military command denied a claim that an Israeli warplane was hit today.

Israelis Objective

The Israelis reportedly consider the bolstering of Egyptian anti-aircraft defenses near the canal to be an offensive action intended to wrest control of the air from them.

The Egyptians, and apparently the Russians as well, regard it as defensive action aimed at halting heavy Israeli bombing of Egyptian forces strung out along the 100-mile-long Suez Canal.

The Israelis have announced an objective of obstructing the installation of missile defenses in a zone reaching about 20 miles into Egypt from the canal.

Some observers here have commented (Continued on Page 5 Col. 1)

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In Signing 'Friendship' Pact

Romania, Russia Disagree
On Meaning of New Treaty

BUCHAREST, July 7 (UPI)—Romania and Russia finally signed their long-delayed "friendship treaty" today, but both sides disagreed on what the pact said.

Tass, the Soviet news agency, said the Romanians promised to come to Russia's aid if it is attacked "by any state or group of states." This clause, which is almost identical to one in the recent Soviet-Czechoslovak treaty, would obligate Romania, in principle, to fight for Russia in any war with China.

Romanian sources, both official and unofficial, have been denying for weeks that the treaty contained

ed any such "Czech clause." They continued to deny it tonight and said any mutual defense was limited to Europe.

Tass published excerpts from the treaty. Romanian officials said the Russians had violated an agreement to delay publication and said the full text would put the "Czech clause" in another light.

Romanians Stunned

The Romanian officials had said Russia had given Romania grudging permission to continue its independent foreign policy. They appeared stunned tonight by the Tass excerpts, which appeared to tie Romania more firmly into the Soviet bloc and which implied that the Russians had forced a last-minute change in the treaty.

Another clause cited by Tass said both nations promised "to undeviatingly observe obligations envisaged in the Warsaw Pact." Romania has been refusing to allow Warsaw Pact maneuvers here.

The treaty was signed by Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin and Romanian Premier Ion Gheorghe Maurer. At a public meeting after the signing, Mr. Maurer confirmed it was only a treaty between governments—not Communist parties—and made much of an announcement that Romania's insistence on "independence and sovereignty" led all the articles.

Mr. Maurer said the first article called for Soviet-Romanian collaboration "on the basis of . . . mutual advantage, sovereignty, independence and non-interference in the internal affairs of other nations."

This familiar Romanian slogan is used here to denote Romania's independence from Russian rule. Its direct opposite is the "Brezhnev Doctrine" of restricted sovereignty—written into Russia's friendship treaty with Czechoslovakia.

Mr. Maurer and Mr. Kosygin also confirmed that the treaty called for economic and cultural ties between the two nations and mutual struggles against "imperialism." Like most things in the pact, the nature of "imperialism" is open to interpretation, Romanian sources said.

New Society

"Nothing and no one can prevent our people from building a new society on Romanian soil," Mr. Maurer said, as the 4,000 Romanians in the New Palace Hall cheered.

Soviet Communist party general secretary Leonid I. Brezhnev was to have come here to sign the treaty, but canceled out at the last minute.

Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu underlined Brezhnev's belief that Mr. Brezhnev's absence was a snub by refusing to greet Mr. Kosygin at the airport yesterday and by staying away from the meeting today, although it was officially billed as a party-state affair.

But Mr. Ceausescu did give a luncheon—coolly described by Romanian officials as "informal"—for Mr. Kosygin before the signing.

Mr. Kosygin said the treaty took note of "changes" in the world since the last Soviet-Romanian treaty was signed in 1948. This was believed to be a reference to the dropping of the 1948 treaty's attacks on Germany. Both nations have "correct" relations with West Germany now.

The 1948 treaty expired two years ago, but the new treaty has remained unsigned because of Soviet anger over Mr. Ceausescu's independent stance in foreign and economic policy.

Belfast Visit
By Irish Aide
Jolts BritainSecret Trip Provokes
Rebuke in Parliament

(Continued from Page 1)

every Irishman claims the right to move anywhere at any time within the borders of his own country.

Britain's objective at this point is just to keep things as cool as possible in Ulster. Thus Sir Alec rejected provocative language from conservative Ulstermen today, as well as reprimanding Mr. Hillery.

When a member on his own back benches spoke of "handing the Ulster people into the hands of their traditional enemies," Sir Alec said: "I hope we need not resort to traditional enemies and language of this sort. It does nothing but inflame the situation."

The home secretary, Reginald Maudling, appealed to the Orange Order today not to hold its traditional series of Protestant parades on Monday. The parades are regarded as the best critical point for order in the province.

But a delegation from the order turned Mr. Maudling down. They said in a statement: "The home secretary formally appealed to leaders of the Orange Order to abandon the parade. He said it would avoid possible bloodshed and be an act of humanity and magnanimity. The Orange leaders told the home secretary that they felt unable to agree to this."

Ulster Leader Protest

BELFAST, July 7 (UPI)—Northern Ireland Prime Minister James Chichester-Clark yesterday strongly criticized Mr. Hillery's visit.

"I cannot regard such a visit as helpful and I deplore it," he said in a statement last night. "I am astounded that the foreign minister of any state should show such lack of courtesy as to visit Northern Ireland without reference to me or the Northern Ireland government—the more so in view of the very serious situation," Mr. Chichester-Clark said.

There were no reports of further violence in Ulster today. Meanwhile, military authorities said that three persons were killed in last weekend's violence instead of five as was reported earlier.

Tours Catholic Area

DUBLIN, July 7 (UPI)—At a press conference here yesterday, Mr. Hillery said that he had made his unannounced visit to Northern Ireland at the request of Premier Jack Lynch "to relax tension."

"Mr. Lynch wanted me to meet these people and see what exactly had happened . . . The Ulster government was not informed," Mr. Hillery said. He said that he spent 45 minutes touring by car the Roman Catholic Lower Falls Road area where three persons died in weekend violence.

Official Rebuke

LONDON, July 7 (UPI)—The Foreign Office summoned Irish Ambassador Donald O'Sullivan today and delivered a verbal rebuke to him in connection with Mr. Hillery's visit to Belfast. A Foreign Office spokesman said that an official, whom he did not identify, saw the ambassador for 30 minutes.

London Army Offices
Hit by Incendiaries

LONDON, July 7 (Reuters)—Incendiary bombs were burst on two army buildings in London today, the second night of such attacks in a week. There were no injuries.

Press reports linked the bombings with Irish extremists protesting against the situation in Northern Ireland, where British troops have been accused of looting homes during a search for arms.



PAISLEY PROTESTS—The Rev. Ian Paisley leads a demonstration against the holding of a Roman Catholic mass at Canterbury (Anglican) Cathedral yesterday.

Catholic Mass at Canterbury
Target of Protestant Protest

CANTERBURY, England, July 7 (Reuters)—A man rushed to the altar, tossed a silver chalice into the air and shouted "betrayal" as 15,000 Roman Catholics celebrated mass in the grounds of Canterbury Cathedral today for the first time since the Reformation.

Police arrested two persons as Protestants demonstrated against the pontifical mass being celebrated on the grounds of the Anglican Church's leading shrine.

The militant Irish Protestant leader, the Rev. Ian Paisley, led a noisy demonstration outside the cathedral.

During a march through this ancient cathedral town, an egg was thrown at Mr. Paisley and a paper ball hit him on the head.

The Protestant demonstrators chanted slogans against Roman

Catholicism at the cathedral entrance and Mr. Paisley, waving a banner reading "Jesus Saves, Rome Enslaves," shouted at nuns leading parties of schoolchildren: "Don't let your children go to hell."

Heavy police reinforcements were on duty as thousands of Roman Catholics flocked to Canterbury for the mass.

Mr. Paisley, who was elected to the British Parliament in last month's election, said: "We have held our protest in an orderly manner."

He added: "I am simply carrying out my parliamentary duties here."

The mass is one of the three ecumenical services being held at Canterbury to mark the murder of St. Thomas à Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, in 1170.

House Aide Quits, Charges
Cover-Up on Saigon Prisons

(Continued from Page 1)

He said he would do nothing to harm or hurt the chances of a quick release for the U.S. prisoners.

But North Vietnam has repeatedly said that before we complain about the POWs there, we should investigate the prisoners in South Vietnam," he said.

"They know of these things. Now that we know, how in the name of justice and humanity can we refrain from raising our voices in protest?"

Mr. Harkin charged that the committee only made superficial contacts in South Vietnam and did not carry out a thorough investigation of all aspects of U.S. involvement in Southeast Asia as it was supposed to.

He accused Rep. Montgomery of making misleading statements and said that the committee had been misled around by the nose in South Vietnam.

In his report, the committee said the Cambodian operation had been a military success and suggested that it may have paved the way for an American-supported regional defense program.

U.S. 'Aware' of Cages
SAIGON, July 7 (UPI)—An

American spokesman said tonight that U.S. officials had been aware of "tiger cages" at the prison on Con Son Island, and had "discussed this with Vietnamese officials." But the spokesman also went to extraordinary lengths to dissociate the U.S. mission in South Vietnam from the operation of the Vietnamese prison system.

In a press conference, Roy W. Johnson of the embassy information staff read a statement which said: "The United States mission is aware of shortcomings in the corrections program here in Vietnam. Our advisory effort and assistance are designed to help the Vietnamese government to the extent possible. We plan to improve their system as rapidly and completely as possible."

"Of course," the statement concluded, "the control of this [penal] system rests with the Ministry of Interior of the Vietnamese government."

In response to a question, Mr. Johnson said that "I am denying [American] responsibility for tiger cages."

He added that Mr. Walton, as chief American public safety adviser here, and his staff have "urged strongly that a detailed investigation be made and any needed corrections be made" at Con Son.

Saigon Plans
A 'Selective'
DevaluationPiaster to Be Cheaper
For Exporters, Travel

By Iver Peterson

SAIGON, July 7 (UPI)—The South Vietnamese government will establish a two-tier foreign-exchange system this summer that will permit a selective devaluation of the piaster, Economics Minister Pham Kim Ngoc said today.

Once enabling legislation is passed, Mr. Ngoc said in an interview, the government will decree a "free market" for piasters used in export transactions in certain import deals in currency exchanges by foreigners in South Vietnam and for foreign travel expenses by Vietnamese.

At the same time, Mr. Ngoc added, the current official rate of 12 piasters to the United States dollar will be retained to govern the importation of certain essential commodities and for government transactions.

The "free market" rate will not be entirely free, according to Mr. Ngoc's explanation. It will be set by the government at a level "much higher than the official rate," he said, and reviewed periodically in the light of the international exchange rate and current economic conditions.

Rate a Secret

The economics minister refused to disclose the rate at which the devalued piaster will be set, but he implied broadly that it will be in the vicinity of 250 piasters to the dollar.

Saigon's flourishing black market is currently offering about 400 to the dollar.

"It will be a free market that is orderly," Mr. Ngoc said. "I don't want it to be speculative." The plan will go into effect as soon as the government's economic "program law" passes the South Vietnamese Senate, Mr. Ngoc said, "hopefully by the end of this month." The law will grant President Nguyen Van Thieu the power to institute economic reforms by decree for five months.

To Encourage Exports

The purpose of the two-tier exchange system, Mr. Ngoc said, is to curb inflation by encouraging exports and promoting domestic production. By selling at the higher rate, an exporter will earn more piasters for his goods, Mr. Ngoc explained, and this in turn will stimulate the manufacture of exportable items. This increase in national productivity, Mr. Ngoc added, will narrow the inflationary gap between Saigon's enormous war outlays and the country's ability to earn the money it needs.

Foreigners living in Vietnam, such as U.S. officials and civilian pacification workers, will be allowed to buy piasters at the higher rate as well, Mr. Ngoc said. Vietnamese, however, will still not be permitted to hold U.S. dollars and will be allowed to buy them at the higher rate only to meet expenses for travel outside the country, he added.

The program will not allow capital flight, the minister said. "People will not hold their piasters in Swiss banks."

The South Vietnamese government has been under heavy pressure—notably from the U.S. Congress—to devalue the piaster in order to reduce inflation and squeeze out the black market.

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[Police said 1,700 people took part in demonstrations today.]

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All of these moves apparently

Reds Form 'People's Front'
In the 3 Indochina Countries

SAIGON, July 7 (AP)—The Communists proclaimed a unified "People's Front" today in the three countries of Indochina even as they pulled back troops from key forward spots in two of the countries.

North Vietnamese and Pathet Lao forces were reported continuing to withdraw from advanced areas in northeastern Laos, while other Communist commanded soldiers evacuated at least part of the area, sprawling ruins of Angkor, in Cambodia.

The Pullback in northeastern Laos shaped up as more of a seasonal troop movement than a change in strategy. Communist units usually retire from forward areas to rear bases during the rainy season in Laos, currently hit by monsoon storms.

In Cambodia, authoritative sources said Communist units evacuated sections of Angkor but could not confirm if they had pulled entirely out of the 50-square-mile area of the famed ruins of the ancient Cambodian capital.

No Damage to Angkor
Authorities said, however, that they had received word there had been no damage to the ruins in a month of fighting in the area. 150 miles northwest of Phnom Penh.

Both Cambodia and Laos fighting lapsed into a general lull, and in neighboring South Vietnam only small-scale clashes were reported.

The announcement that anti-U.S. forces in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia had united into a "People's Front" was made in a communiqué of the Viet Cong Liberation Army, broadcast by Hanoi radio.

"The struggle of the peoples of the three Indochinese countries has entered a new situation," the communiqué said.

"Because the U.S. imperialists have widened the aggressive war to the whole of Indochina, the three Indochinese countries unite

within a People's Front to resist them, maintain close relations with one another, assist one another in all fields."

Saigon Pledge
On the allied side, South Vietnam renewed its promise to Cambodia. South Vietnam's chief of joint general staff, Gen. Van, said South Vietnamese troops will remain in Cambodia as long as Communist forces occupied parts of that country.

U.S. Army Secretary Chester Resor meanwhile disclosed moves by Communist forces in Cambodia to re-establish a system to fight the war in Vietnam.

Mr. Resor told newsmen that the "enemy" was attempting to secure new lines of communications to the west of the former border sanctuary from which American troops completed their withdrawal only a week.

Prisoners Freed
SAIGON, July 7 (Reuters)—More than 50 North Vietnamese prisoners of war and 24 captives were left for home aboard a South Vietnamese vessel.

The 62 prisoners, all disabled and the fishermen will leave on vessel Vung Tau half a mile from the Demilitarized Zone between Vietnam and six miles from the result of an agreement between the governments of North and South Vietnam.

They will be picked up by motor boats carrying Red Cross insignia.

The release, expected to be completed on Saturday, could be a useful lead to the freeing of U.S. prisoners by the South. Maj. Gen. Tran Van Trung, head of Vietnam's Political Warfare Department, said at a large ceremony for the prisoners.

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Rogers Flies From Saigon
Trailing Peace Plan Rumor

By William J. Coughlin

SAIGON, July 7.—U.S. Secretary of State William F. Rogers left Saigon by air for Tokyo today, trailing rumors that he was bearing a new peace plan to be put forward in Paris next month by Washington's new envoy, David K. E. Bruce.

There was nothing in reports here of his talks with leaders of other nations which have troops aiding the Saigon government to confirm such rumors, however.

The secretary, in his three-day stay in South Vietnam for the meeting, did survey the possibility of new peace offensives. In particular, he talked with South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu privately at some length on the subject.

But the two had agreed only on the desirability of exploring whether any new initiatives were possible.

The Nixon administration, with U.S. troops out of Cambodia, apparently believes the North Vietnamese were hurt sufficiently by that operation and by continuing operations in Cambodia of the South Vietnamese Army to make a political settlement more attractive.

That is behind the talk by Mr. Rogers and President Nixon of a new peace initiative. It also is behind the appointment of Mr. Bruce to the Paris talks (although that appointment was believed also to be a public relations move to still domestic American criticism that the government was slighting the Far East in favor of a military solution to the Vietnam war).

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Russians Charge
Discrimination at
Youth Assembly

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., July 7 (AP)—The Soviet Union demanded today the cancellation of invitations to delegations from South Vietnam, South Korea and Nationalist China to the World Youth Assembly.

At a formal news conference the Russians raised vaguely worded charges of discrimination in the dispatch of invitations to youth groups in North Korea, North Vietnam and the National Liberation Front in South Vietnam.

They did not seem so concerned over Communist China, which has ignored the invitation, thus far.

The North Korea and North Vietnam sent definite rejections. The NLF relayed word it could not make the trip under existing circumstances.

Genady I. Yanayev, chairman of the Committee of Youth Organizations in the Soviet Union, said the demand for cancellation of the invitations would be raised at the opening public session of the assembly on Thursday.

Lutheran Numbers
Decline Slightly

GENEVA, July 7 (Reuters)—Lutheranism, the third largest grouping of Christians after the Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox churches, suffered a small drop in world membership last year, but was still more than 75 million strong, the Lutheran World Federation said here yesterday.

The federation said that membership of Lutheran churches had risen nearly 270,000 during the year but this was offset by a 300,000 fall in membership of union churches, mainly in East Germany and West Germany.

Union churches are Lutheran with some reformed congregations.

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Power Cut Halts
London Subway

LONDON, July 7 (AP)—Two hundred thousand people were trapped underground in sweltering heat last night as a power failure stopped London's subway network.

The passengers were caught in blacked-out trains, in tunnels, on crowded platforms, on escalators and in elevators. For an hour 300 trains were halted, most between stations.

Some passengers in the packed trains found the claustrophobic effect of overcrowding and mid-summer heat overwhelming and smashed train windows and doors to get air. Several women and children fainted, some men stripped to the waist.

Passengers by the thousands deserted the stricken trains and walked down the tunnels to stations where they struggled with more crowds entering the underground who knew nothing of the failure.

Bonn, Warsaw Discuss
Exchange of Consuls

WARSAW, July 7 (Reuters)—Poland and West Germany opened talks here today on expanding the responsibilities of their trade missions in Warsaw and Cologne. Reports from Bonn had said they would explore possibilities of granting consular powers to the missions.

But an official of the Bonn Foreign Ministry's legal department, who brought a six-man team here for the talks, told reporters, "This will be only a discussion and not negotiations."

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Objector's Sincerity Stressed

U.S. Draft Director Issues Guidelines for Local Boards

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, July 7 (NYT).—Curtis W. Tarr, the director of Selective Service, told local draft boards yesterday that the primary criterion for a conscientious objector was whether his beliefs were sincere and deeply held and not whether they were comprehensible to board members.

At the same time, the draft director released a study showing that more than 5 percent of the men called for induction into the military during two months this spring failed to report on time. But Mr. Tarr said that fewer than

10 percent of these men could be identified as "willful resisters." It was the first time that the Selective Service headquarters had ever issued official guidelines for boards to follow in judging a man's claim for conscientious objector status and also the first time that the agency had gathered nationwide data on draft law violations.

The written guidelines on conscientious objectors were slightly broader than the ones Mr. Tarr offered unofficially at a news conference last month following the Supreme Court's ruling that a man did not have to claim traditional religious tenets to obtain such a draft-exempt status.

Earlier Criteria
At a news conference, the draft director declared that a conscientious objector must have "consulted some system of belief," considered the thoughts and writings of "wise men" and undergone "some kind of rigorous training."

The memorandum mailed to draft boards yesterday states that a man must hold his "beliefs with the strength of traditional religious conviction" and that he "must demonstrate that his ethical or moral convictions were gained through training, study, contemplation or other activity, comparable in rigor and dedication to the processes by which traditional religious convictions are formulated."

"The primary test that must be used is the test of sincerity," the guidelines stated. They emphasized that "the belief upon which conscientious objection is based must be the primary controlling force in the man's life."

Comprehension Unnecessary
Mr. Tarr cautioned board members that they were "not free to reject beliefs because they consider them 'incomprehensible.'"

The draft director has acknowledged that his criteria might be "difficult to understand" and that he had no intention of "ethical and philosophical writings."

He urged the boards to "make every effort" not to give "particular advantage to a registrant who is learned or glib."

Mr. Tarr reiterated the provision of the draft law that requires a conscientious objector to be opposed to participation in "war in any form."

The Supreme Court is expected to decide this fall whether opposition to a particular war, such as the Vietnam war, is grounds for the exempt status.

Hickel Becomes A Crow Indian

PRETTY EAGLE, Mont., July 7 (AP).—Interior Secretary Walter J. Hickel was inducted into the Crow Indian tribe Sunday in a solemn ritual atop a high ridge in this remote southeastern Montana area. He praised Indian leaders, saying: "You have learned to live with nature without abusing her."

Mr. Hickel, honored by the Crows for his efforts to improve the environment, was given the title "Pipe Carrier" a ritualistic position responsible for the tribe's well-being.

From a small speaker's stand on a mound 1200 feet above Yellowstone Dam, Mr. Hickel told the Indian audience: "The white man from time immemorial has had his war against nature. Wouldn't it be great if the world could sit down with the peace pipe?"

Hearings Set On Student Unrest in U.S.

By Jack Rosenthal

WASHINGTON, July 7 (NYT).—The President's new commission on campus unrest, despite urgent time pressure, will conduct public hearings, probably starting within two weeks.

The first witnesses are expected to be student representatives and leading law enforcement officials.

President Nixon appointed the nine-member body last month, after four students were killed during disorders at Kent State University in Ohio and two were killed at Jackson State College in Mississippi.

The prospect of open hearings is regarded with some surprise here. Observers familiar with past commissions have doubted that the new panel could afford the time required for such hearings, usually slower and more ponderous than closed sessions.

The deadline for the commission's report on the causes and possible solutions to college disorders is Oct. 1, less than 90 days away.

"We have to work urgently," says W. Matthew Byrne, the executive director of the commission. "The troops are out of school, but the crisis is not over. It's going to be there again in the fall."

Mr. Byrne is trying to recruit a staff of experienced attorneys and investigators to conduct field studies at Kent State and Jackson State, and to engage in research into "cores of other campus disorders."

Aimed at Nixon
The most important audience for the report in the view of commission chairman William Sarantyn, former Pennsylvania governor, is not students, but the administration.

"My hope," he said in an interview, "is to help provide a deeper understanding of what this spring was all about to the administration."

"Commissions always address their reports to the world. But we've been given an opportunity to address ourselves to the President of the United States concerning a national crisis."

Critics have questioned the need for the commission, and have said that if the President wants facts, those are available in extensive federal investigative reports, and if he wants causes, those are described in numerous previous public and private commission studies.



ASBURY PARK, N.J.—Firemen aid an injured colleague who was hit by a bottle thrown from roof while the firemen were putting out fires set during rioting Monday.

Police, Firemen Battle Crowds As Fires Rage in N.J. Ghetto

ASBURY PARK, N.J., July 7 (UPI).—A force of 400 police and firemen battled stone-throwing crowds last night in an attempt to put out fires set by arsonists and looters in the predominantly black west side of town.

Witnesses reported at least 45 people were injured and 200 arrested last night. Damage to shops, businesses, cars and homes was estimated today at \$1 million.

Today police fired shots over the heads of several hundred black youths roaming through the business district, the Associated Press reported. One Negro man was injured as racial trouble erupted for the third straight day.

A county-wide alert for firemen was put out earlier yesterday as a major department store, damaged two churches, a school and other buildings.

Five trucks attempting to get into the area to put out the blazes were turned back by a crowd of 300 persons throwing bricks, stones and bottles.

The looting and firebombing began yesterday afternoon following a weekend of disorders on the west side of this community of 20,000.

Some blamed the trouble on the cancellation of a concert by touring British rock singer Jethro Tull, but James Jones, local NAACP chairman, said the area was ripe for trouble because of a lack of jobs and a lack of housing.

Black leaders who toured the troubled area during the night said disorders were the result of accumulated grievances about the deterioration of the neighborhood.

Houses Called 'Hovels'
The Rev. Vernon R. Matthews, pastor of the Second Baptist Church, blamed city officials for their indifference to the west side.

"Asbury Park is only interested in its ocean-front boardwalk," he said, "because it is the city's main source of revenue."

A state civil rights official said "housing in the west side is among the worst I've ever seen. They can't even move from one hovel to another."

Berkeley Arsenal Acquire A Newly Archaic Look

BERKELEY, Calif., July 7 (Reuters).—A primitive, arms race is under way here with police and university radicals apparently spurning sophisticated weaponry in their continuing war.

Appearance in combat of a giant stone-throwing catapult and a wood-firing gun has lent more gentlemanly air to the conflict between two old antagonists.

Now there is local speculation that the student-establishment battle could logically end with the reintroduction of spears and bows and arrows.

The latest weapon to be unveiled by the police department is a gun that fires one-inch-wide wooden blocks to repel demonstrators.

It was first used here during disorders over the weekend—a matter of months after militant students gained a strategic advantage by installing their home-made siege catapult in the campus arsenal.

Half a dozen volleys of the police gun—each pull of the trigger sending out five wooden blocks—marked its debut in the United States.

"The wood blocks can raise a pretty good welt on a person's leg," Police Lt. R. Crooke said of the new gun. "But they don't kill."

Berkeley police bought the gun after learning that the police in Hong Kong used it to great effect in controlling rioters in the British colony.

"Our officers fire it into the street so that the wood projectiles bounce, hurt and scatter," Lt. Crooke said.

The police spokesman rejected the theory of a trend toward gentler weaponry in the city.

"The student catapult was very definitely not a de-escalation," he said. "It could have been very deadly had it operated properly."

The catapult, firing missiles up to 100 yards, brought an end to the siege of the police building.

MINI-WEAPON—Police in Berkeley, Calif., unveiled a new weapon when they broke up an anti-Honolulu America rally. It's a "gun" that fires wooden pellets which "sting like the dickens but don't penetrate the skin."

The gun, a metal cylinder about 1-1/2 ins. in diameter, holds five pellets

identical to otherwise routine 20th-century anti-war demonstrations last spring on the University of California campus.

Six students are required to man it—three to hold it in place, two stretch back its six-foot lengths of elastic and another to load rocks into its leather pouch.

The weapons innovations in Berkeley are seen as reflecting a general desire to avoid a repetition of last year's "people's park" episode when a youth was killed by police gunfire during demonstrations over a contested plot of land.

"We have long sought, from our more scientifically inclined people, a non-lethal weapon," Lt. Crooke said. "The search has not necessarily ended with the wood gun," he added.

Nixon Creates Cool-Off Unit In Rail Strike

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP).—President Nixon signed an order late today creating an emergency board to consider a dispute between the nation's major railroads and the United Transportation Union.

A federal judge meanwhile ordered the union to stop striking three railroads until a court hearing can be held on a decision made on the carriers' move for an injunction.

In issuing a temporary restraining order sought by the carriers, U.S. District Judge Barrington Parker set a hearing for Thursday on the railroads' request for a preliminary injunction.

The strike, stemming from a 12-year-old dispute over restoring firemen's jobs, came today against three lines, idling trains in at least 16 states, stranding some passengers and hampering freight traffic.

The industry earlier had threatened a nationwide shutdown if the union continued its strike against the three lines.

Mr. Nixon's order provides for a 30-day cooling-off period during which the emergency board will conduct hearings and prepare recommendations for settling the 12-year-old dispute.

Another 30-day period will follow during which labor and management must refrain from strikes or lockouts while considering the board's recommendations.

Mr. Nixon appointed Fred M. Livingston as chairman of the emergency board. Mr. Livingston had worked as a mediator on the railroad case for two months.

The order is aimed specifically at the three struck railroads, the Baltimore & Ohio, the Louisville & Nashville, and the Southern Railway.

White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said the order affects other railroads represented by the National Railway Labor Conference as well.

No Selective Strikes
The judge's restraining order bars the union members and any sympathizers from selective strikes against less than all the carriers involved in the dispute until the hearing can be held and a decision reached on the railroads' bid for the injunction.

In all about 135 carriers are involved.

The issue centers on the legality of strikes against individual railroads that are part of a multiple bargaining unit, once the effort to reach an agreement with all the railroads fails.

Judge Parker said that although he was issuing the temporary restraining order it should not be taken as an indication that the railroads will be assured of success in their bid for a preliminary injunction.

Senate Rejects Space-Funds Cut

WASHINGTON, July 7 (Reuters).—The Senate today rejected another attempt to cut the U.S. space budget and left the appropriation at \$3.3 billion.

Liberal Democrats attempted to cut the program for 1970-1971 by \$122 million, back to the level authorized by the House, but were defeated by 38 votes to 25.

Yesterday an attempt to knock out \$110 million for research on a space shuttle, which would ferry astronauts to and from an orbiting laboratory, was blocked by a 32-28 vote.

Quake Felt in Spoleto
SPOLETO, Italy, July 7 (AP).—An undulating earth shock today rippled through this Umbrian hill town where the annual Spoleto Festival of Music and Drama is underway. No damage was reported, but many residents ran from their homes in fear.

Nixon Backs SALT, Vienna Sources Say

Aides Refute Fulbright Charge, Cite Progress

VIENNA, July 7 (UPI).—The Strategic Arms Limitation Talks are moving forward with the full support of President Richard M. Nixon, conference sources said today.

This statement refutes a recent charge of Sen. J. William Fulbright, D. Ark., that nothing is being achieved at the SALT talks in Vienna. He made the charge recently in a television interview.

This also refuted another Fulbright criticism that President Nixon is showing no interest in the SALT talks.

The sources said "We have had President Nixon's full support to reach a comprehensive arms agreement with the Russians here."

There are indications that the United States, if unable to reach such a comprehensive agreement, would settle for a more narrow agreement in hopes this would lead to more understanding.

Sen. Fulbright also claimed in the television interview that the United States has refused to agree to the installation of anti-ballistic defensive missiles.

Conference sources said a point where there has been any breakdown of a proposal by either side has not been reached. No proposal has yet been made, the source added.

Today's 22d working session of the U.S. and Soviet negotiators since the talks opened here April 16 lasted 50 minutes. Afterward, the members of the delegation met for 40 minutes over drinks in the lounge of the American Embassy in Vienna.

When SALT opened, it was expected a break would come late in June before the talks reopen in Helsinki next fall.

Political observers believed the talks will now run through the entire month.

Boiardo Trial Adjourned After Heart Attack

TRENTON, N.J., July 7 (Reuters).—The trial of reputed Mafia leader Anthony (Tony Boy) Boiardo, who suffered a heart attack Sunday night, was severed from the extortion trial of former Newark Mayor Hugh J. Addonizio yesterday.

Federal Judge George Barlow adjourned the case against Boiardo, one of the six defendants, after a court-appointed doctor examined him and said he must remain in the hospital for several months.

The prosecution suddenly rested its case against the other defendants yesterday and today the defense moved for acquittal on the ground that the government had not proven its case.

Boiardo, 54, was rushed from his Somerset County Jail cell to a hospital when he complained of shortness of breath and chest pains.

Judge Barlow said that Boiardo would stand trial at a later date. He is a co-defendant charged with extorting \$253,000 from Constrad, Inc., an engineering consulting firm that was under contract to the city of Newark.

Heavy Rain in Romania
BUCHAREST, July 7 (Reuters).—Heavy rain in the past two days has renewed the danger of floods in Romania, where 200 people died when the swollen Danube and many tributaries engulfed wide areas of towns and farmland in May.

AEC Denies It Tried to Gag Physicists on Radiation Safety

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP).—The Atomic Energy Commission today denied published charges quoting two of its scientists as saying they have been persecuted by the commission for having publicly criticized AEC radiation safety policies.

The AEC said it had never tried to muzzle the pair.

At the same time, the AEC announced that by June 30, 1971, about 4,000 positions will have been eliminated from various commission laboratories—including the one where the two physicists work—but only because of "substantial budget cuts."

The two scientists involved in the controversy are physicists John W. Gorman and Arthur E. Tamplin, both of the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory at Livermore, Calif., a key nuclear weapons facility operated for the AEC by the University of California.

Notes Criticized
During the past year, the two have delivered several technical papers—and given testimony before a congressional subcommittee—sharply criticizing the allowable radiation dosage limits set for nuclear power plants and other fields of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

They warned of possible disastrous consequences to the public unless the standards are drastically tightened.

In a published report last Sunday, the two were quoted as saying their research staffs at Livermore had been reduced. Dr. Tamplin said his original staff of 12 had been reduced to one research assistant and no secretary. Dr. Gorman said he had lost two men from his 12-member staff.

Both were quoted as saying the AEC's statement apparently was in answer both to news stories quoting the Livermore pair and to a letter made public over the weekend from consumer rights crusader Ralph Nader to Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D. Maine.

Mr. Nader asked Sen. Muskie to investigate reports of alleged persecution of the two physicists by the AEC.

Audie Murphy To Stand Trial

BURBANK, Calif., July 7 (AP).—War hero and film actor Audie Murphy was ordered yesterday to stand trial on charges of assaulting a Burbank dog trainer on May 18.

At a preliminary hearing, America's most-decorated hero of World War II was bound over for trial in Los Angeles on July 20.

Mr. Murphy, 45, was arrested on a complaint by David Gofstein, 51, who said that Mr. Murphy beat and kicked him in a dispute over training a dog belonging to a woman friend of the actor. Mr. Gofstein also claimed that Mr. Murphy, accompanied by an unidentified friend, pulled out a gun and fired several shots at the trainer and his wife near their home.

Mr. Murphy pleaded innocent to charges of assault with intent to commit murder, assault with a deadly weapon and battery.

New Swedish Envoy To U.S. Reported
STOCKHOLM, July 7 (UPI).—Sweden's new ambassador to the United States will be Olof Rydbeck, retiring director general of the Swedish Broadcasting Corp., government sources said today.

The 57-year-old Mr. Rydbeck, who left the Foreign Office 15 years ago to head the state-owned Swedish radio and television company, will replace Sverker Astrom, who was named Swedish chief negotiator with the European Common Market.

New S. Korea Highway
SEOUL, July 7 (NYT).—President Chung Hee Park officially opened today a 267-mile expressway linking this capital city with Pusan, South Korea's second largest city and chief port on the south coast.

Bankrupt U.S. Travel Agency Pledges to Repatriate 3,000

ROME, July 7 (AP).—T. Budge Hyde, acting president of the World Academy Tours, which has declared bankruptcy, said today that approximately 3,000 American tourists would be home within five or six days.

"Nobody has been stranded," he said in Cincinnati. "They are all safely housed in their accommodations and they have their plane reservations home."

He said that, although the tour program had to be cut short, plane reservations had been made to take the university and high school students home from cities throughout Europe before their paid-up room and board expired.

Reports from Cologne, West Germany, said that 240 students there were lodged in four hotels with room and board paid up until Thursday.

Fast Action Promised
"We will have them out of there before that, probably tomorrow," Mr. Hyde said.

About 500 tour students were in Rome. "They will be on their way home within five to six days," Mr. Hyde said.

The trouble began when the World Academy and four of its subsidiaries filed voluntary bankruptcy petitions yesterday in U.S. District Court in Cincinnati.

A Paris representative said: "We are no longer financially able to meet commitments for transport and accommodation. The students are being returned to the United States at the earliest possible time."

The company promised, for about \$1,000, "the best of all summers," a study trip to various parts of Europe, with school work and class credit added.

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Government by Strike

Premier Mariano Rumor's government has fallen in Rome—fallen under the threat of general strike. To be sure, difficulties within the cabinet coalition contributed to the collapse, but this only emphasizes the fact that the labor unions have a toughness and unity, for all their own internal squabbles, that the Italian political parties lack.

The phenomenon of strikes against the government is not confined to Italy. The effect of France's general strike two years ago is well known, and still felt in that country. Britain's late Labor government knew such strikes in fact if not in name. And the increasing unionization of government employees in the United States has made them commonplace on the local level and, in the case of the Post Office workers, on that of the nation.

There are two major objections to government by strike. One is that organized labor is not the nation. There are other interests than those of any group of wage-earners, and the concept of the solidarity of unions frequently distorts basic realities. The second and perhaps more vital objection is that government by unions is not good government, as the Communists were quick to point out when they gained power. The Soviet Union may keep the workers' committees as part of their national title, and retain them as a distinctly subsidiary

element in factories. It is the party, however, that rules—and the workers know it.

In the United States, the mail strike and its aftermath have produced fewer serious strains than might have been expected, thanks in part to relatively rapid action by Congress and in part to the injection of the National Guard into the strike itself. These two factors have, to some extent, fogged the basic issue of whether any group of workers are entitled to use coercion against the representatives of all the people. It may even prove that the strike was a pragmatic benefit for the country as a whole by speeding up the process of reconstructing the national mail service.

But the precedent was a bad one—just as the Italian experience, whatever its immediate political results, is bad for Italy. There are always qualifications to any politico-economic act, such as the general strike: real grievances exist; politicians may be slow and clumsy in reacting to them; a jolt may serve useful short-term ends. But the coercion of the strike, especially when directed at the government, or any vulnerable sector of the public service, too often seems to be a quick answer to problems that are not susceptible to such answers. Representative government has many faults—but not nearly as many as methods that try to short-cut the process.

Equations of War and Peace

One thing the current discussions of the balance of power and of proposed settlements in the Middle East have in common is a large number of unknowns in both equations. In fact, less is known publicly about the recent American and Soviet initiatives toward peace than about the battle between the SAMs and the Israeli Air Force along the Suez. But the real difference between the two debates is that one could lead to peace, the other inexorably to war.

Consider the chain of events that has led to the confrontation along the Suez: Israel acquires long-range planes from the United States, and flies them deep into Egypt. The Soviet Union gives the U.A.R. a sophisticated missile defense, and means it with Russians. Play and counter-play. But the matter does not stop there. Israel wants more planes from the United States; the Soviet missiles seem to be creeping closer to the Suez Canal, into an area which Israel believes it must command from the air, or face the threat of massive incursions into Sinai.

Both sides, in effect, are pursuing the old military logic; there must be a defensive capability to match whatever the other side can produce, based on strategic areas. But neither side can be content with what the other deems essential to security; neither concept exactly matches the other; to re-

dress the balance, more force is required. History is strewn with the battered fortifications of strategic frontiers, and the bones of men who manned them. The Russians, who constantly seek "positions of strength," constantly argue against opponents who do the same. As with so many other policies, Soviet rhetoric is sounder than Soviet practice.

Admittedly, it is not easy for nations under the guns to look objectively at issues which involve their very existence. But in the Middle East there are powers who can consider facts, rather than emotion, powers whose interests, while great, are not matters of life and death for their peoples—unless the advancement of those interests is carried to some point of no return.

Both the United States and the Soviet Union are in this position. Both have recently put forward propositions that conceivably could lead, if not to peace, at least to some amelioration of the chronic crisis there. The precise nature of these propositions has not been made public. But it is far better to hope that these unknowns be brought into balance than to attempt to bring another uneasy adjustment between the planes and the SAMs. The latter may be inevitable, if the peace plans fail—but that is only another reason why the peace plans must not fail.

Highballing to the Federal Trough

One thing you can say for the railroads is that their planners don't think small. Faced with the prospect that their problems may at last get careful scrutiny now that the Penn Central has gone down the drain, the railroad industry produced a shopping list that boggles the mind. All it asks for, in a report prepared by a group headed by former Sen. George Smathers, is federal aid to the tune of a couple of billion dollars a year combined with less federal and state regulation. That is essential, the report implies, to turn the railroads from a sick industry into a viable one.

You can get an idea of the size of the railroad dream by just glancing at some of its major components—an end to property taxes on railroad facilities, federal funds for rebuilding roadbeds, federal loan guarantees, direct federal loans for buying freight cars, faster tax writeoffs and a new corporation to take over long-haul passenger service. It would be a magnificent package—for the railroads and their stockholders.

While the chances of Congress ever buying such a dream seem minimal, these grandiose proposals shouldn't all be brushed aside. Some of the complaints of the railroads are justified and Congress does need to take action, such as creating the passenger service corporation, to alleviate them. The danger is that by asking for so much the railroads may drive even their friends to cover and the country may wind up with

a transportation system in worse shape than it is now.

The same danger lurks in the emphasis that has been placed on the Penn Central's tangled finances in the hearings so far on Capitol Hill. That railroad's financing undoubtedly deserves congressional scrutiny. It may well be, as some congressmen suspect, that it and other railroads, by the drive of railroad holding companies for diversification, have been drained of assets and profits that should have been put back into the business. But any investigation of such activities ought to go hand-in-hand with a look at the real transportation needs of the country.

As for the content of this latest plea by the entire industry for massive federal help, it seems a bit peculiar that an industry should be confronted with massive capital needs in 1970 which it cannot handle after it had paid out \$4.4 billion in dividends during the decade ending in 1968 and after it had raised its overall dividends in each year from 1961 through 1967. That situation smacks more of an industry full of internal complacency and shortsightedness than of one that has been driven to the wall by matters beyond its control. The railroads, if they want help in solving their real problems, ought at least to distinguish what those are before coming to Washington seeking handouts which will merely enable them to go right on in their own humbling fashion.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 8, 1895

LONDON—With the dissolution of Parliament today the general election really begins. The writs, which are all ready, with the exception of filling in the date, will be posted on behalf of the Clerk of the Crown this evening. Already the majority of the House of Commons have left London to meet their constituents. Every organized aid and every political and social movement in existence is now publishing its appeal to the electors.

Fifty Years Ago

July 8, 1920

SAN FRANCISCO—Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt was virtually unopposed for the Vice-Presidency when Governor Smith nominated him, indicating that Tammany Hall had no objection to the choice. Most of the other candidates withdrew their names and Mr. Roosevelt was declared nominated by acclamation, after which the convention adjourned.



The Bird Man of Alcatraz

Children of the House

By C. L. Sulzberger

LONDON—The persistent vitality of Britain's parliamentary system is in a sense symbolically reaffirmed by the new House of Commons which for the first time in its history includes the fourth successive generation of one family, albeit a rather unusual family named Churchill.

Winston Churchill, 28, just sworn in as a Conservative member, is the son of the late Randolph Churchill, an MP (although on active military service) during World War II. He is the grandson of Sir Winston, first elected after the Boer War, and the great grandson of Lord Randolph, a Duke's son who forged a brilliant Commons career almost a century ago.

The Churchill tradition in British democracy thus extends even to that in the United States of the Adams or Kennedy families and it is as original as it is enduring. The first of the lineage in the Commons was a 17th century Sir Winston, father of the great Duke of Marlborough, who selected as his motto "Faithful but unfortunate."

This might have been applied to Lord Randolph who, after a sensational early start when he was him chancellor of the exchequer at 36, died prematurely without attaining his ambition to become prime minister. The incomparable Sir Winston seemed well on the way to ultimate failure and a place in history as unsuccessful politician and painter if distinguished writer. He was saved from this footnote role by Adolf Hitler (who also assisted the careers of Dwight D. Eisenhower and Charles de Gaulle).

The Great Oak

Randolph, young Winston's father, who died two years ago, had always dreamed of rising to the top. After reading the life of Elton, who became prime minister at 24, he was frankly inspired to emulate him. However, he soon realized as he would confide to friends, that it was difficult for anything to grow in the shadow of a great oak (his father) and that "two Churchills are a crowd."

This crucially accurate analysis applies throughout the personal history of Britain's most singular political family. Sir Winston once confessed to his son he didn't know what he would have managed to achieve had his own father not died when he was 19. And young Winston only gained a seat in the Commons after Randolph's death.

The Churchills have proven to be talented as well as politically astute. Sir Winston mastered the art of oratory (with great difficulty) and became a magnificent writer and competent artist. Randolph, although his political career faded fast, had more natural talent as a speaker than his father.

Old Sir Winston, Randolph and young Winston each showed a taste for adventure and all used journalism, a flexible trade in England, as a means to get around. Nor have any of them lacked courage. When the late Randolph learned from his physician that he was fatally ill, he told nobody. He was not the sort of man who needed anyone to hold his hand as death came.

The striking thing about this durable family is its devotion to the very idea of parliament. Old Sir Winston used proudly to refer to himself as "a child of the House of Commons." In 1955, when he was tired and elderly, I accompanied him on his last electoral campaign and heard him boast: "The state is the servant and not the master of the people."

During four generations the Churchills have represented the tradition still existing here of working for the state. This tradition was originally inculcated into an aristocratic ruling class that has largely disappeared but now continues in both major parties and, perhaps even more strikingly, in the vestigial Liberal party. The concept of service is especially notable if one takes into account the exceedingly modest pay accorded an MP or a minister.

Whether young Winston will be able to go all the way—as only one of his immediate forebears managed, although such of them had that frank aspiration "to something we shall not know for years." Moreover, he is wisely and discreetly silent when asked if he harbors such ambitions. The fact remains—and this has been amply demonstrated when viewing their activities both in and out of office—that it is very hard to keep a Churchill down—or away from the public eye.

Letters

Pacem in Maribus

Reference the editorial on the Malta Convention, "Pacem in Maribus" (LIT), July 7. As one of those present I wish to clarify some points.

The sponsoring institution is dedicated to education and research in the field of political institutions. Therefore its intent was not to act as protagonist but to explore the implications of political, scientific, industrial, with humane concerns.

Participants were present in their individual capacities whether they were UN delegates, members of cabinets, legislators, college professors, or research officers of corporations dealing in petroleum or hard minerals. No member of the U.S. petroleum industry attended to my knowledge.

President Nixon's proposal could be described as "omnium" more aptly than as "imaginative." In the face of earlier proposals now under study in committees of the UN and its agencies, he would extend national control in the guise of trusteeship, by adjoining coastal states beyond their present territorial waters—from a depth of 200 m. to the ocean floor!

Available geological maps reveal what resources lie in the intermediate zone, and scientific and engineering of the continent shelf as of this date, the right to those would be in extremely rich areas—from the Arctic to the Gulf of Mexico—to the Southeastern Atlantic to the Persian Gulf—from the North Sea to the Mediterranean. Much of the area which would become subject to oil or mineral exploitation are now important to sea life which moves great distances but relies on the intermediate zone for some part of its sustenance.

If indeed President Nixon's proposal expresses an intent to protect and share resources of the intermediate zone, what advantage is there to creating separate regimes? A Mr. Mansfield who spoke for the Nixon proposal mentioned the economic feasibility of such trusteeship.

It will be interesting to see how the costs and profits of the intermediate zone are to be distributed, and what protections are guaranteed resources affecting continued marine life in distant parts of the world.

A truly innovative proposal made years earlier by Arvid Pardo, Malta's UN delegate, was discussed. This plan, now referred to as the Malta Resolution, has become the basis for studies in several related agencies and committees of the UN. It arose out of the country's needs for uncontaminated food from the sea, for minerals, for fuel, and a recognition that as one of the smallest nations it may

not survive if the grabs by big nations with big industries is not restrained for the common good.

Elizabeth Mann Borgeson of the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions had drafted earlier a proposed constitution for the Ocean Regime. This is to a future international control of the waters of the earth what Pardo's Republic may have been to the city states. One hopes it would be given careful reading before President Nixon's proposal is accepted as the best possible in a world of petroleum interests.

The Malta Convention did determine that a continuing committee will meet in September, again in Malta, to determine what further studies are in order.

FRANCIS MCALLISTER,
Flagstaff, Arizona.

A Reply

When I first read the following passage in the English Michelin Guide to Paris, I decided that it must be either (1) the work of a Britisher who was still brooding over Napoleon's threat to Britain or (2) the play of a Soviet spy passing himself off as a translator. I quickly consulted the French edition. The text is the same, allowing for the difference between English and French.

"Napoleon's tomb... the funeral monument of red porphyry, tests on a base of green granite. Red porphyry was chosen because it was used by the Romans for imperial burials. The material was sought in vain for a long time. It could not be found in Italy, Greece or France. Finally a deposit was reported in the distant Russian province of Karelia. Fifteen blocks of which one weighed more than two hundred tons, were chosen from among two hundred out. The journey back to Paris was fraught with innumerable difficulties; it took more than a year."

MARGARET MARSHALL,
Paris.

Soviet Jewry

A fundamental misconception underlies C. L. Sulzberger's July 7 foreign affairs column on Soviet Jewry. It is the assumption that "the regime itself is not committed to internal anti-Semitism" and that "real anti-Semitism is concentrated among relatively few bigots."

But in view of the totalitarian control of printed publications in the Soviet Union, the government's publication in hundreds of thousands of copies of two anti-Semitic novels by Ivan Steyskov, one of which was published by the Ministry of Defense—a fact to which Mr. Sulzberger alludes—cannot be accidental or attributable to an isolated bigot.

Nor is the publication of vicious Strelcher-like caricatures... It is

Do We Have a Right Not to Be Data-Banked?

By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON—Do you have a right not to be stored in a computer, where you can be called up for instant investigation by any bureaucrat or law officer who considers you a "person of interest" or who may want to provide someone else—maybe your employer—with "facts" about you? If you haven't thought about that, it's high time you did.

Ben A. Franklin detailed in The New York Times how government "data banks" are mushrooming out of computer wizardry. Literally hundreds of thousands of individual dossiers now are being stored on tape by various agencies. The tape can be fed to computers with the speed of light, and the computers and tapes can be interconnected from one agency or region to another in an enormous national network. Numerous state agencies have easy access to the material in this computer network, and are under little or no pressure to keep it confidential.

Case in Point

At the very least, therefore, some guidelines on the compilation of these banks, and some safeguards on disseminating the material, appear in order. An interesting case pending in federal court here (McNard v. Mitchell and Hoover) may help provide them.

A Maryland man was arrested in California in 1965 on suspicion of burglary, held for two days, then released when police found no basis for charging him with a crime. Subsequently, a brief report of the detention, together with the Maryland man's fingerprints, appeared in FBI criminal files.

Mainstreaming that the record is misleading and incomplete (it says the man was "released—unable to connect with any felony or misdemeanor") and adds "not deemed an arrest but detention only" and that it is not properly a "criminal record," the Maryland man moved in federal district court here to have it purged from the FBI files.

The court denied this motion, and the man appealed. On June 19, the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, while finding no fault with the district court's ruling on the motion, ordered the case remanded for trial and "more complete factual development." The supporting opinion, although limited to the case, suggests the circuit court's concern about what ought to go into government files, under what rules, and whether proper safeguards surround its dissemination.

The judges (Bazelon, McGowan and Robinson) pointed out that the fact that the police had been "unable to connect" the Maryland man with a crime did not necessarily acquit him of having committed one, and they suggested that cer-

tain arrests not followed by a charge or a conviction might be a proper part of someone's criminal record. But, they asked, did the mere fact that a man had been picked up and held for two days justify the FBI in retaining the record in its criminal identification files?

Survey Made

An arrest record (the distinction between a "detention" and an "arrest" is considerably less than a difference) can be terribly damaging to one's opportunities for schooling, employment, advancement, professional licensing; it may lead to subsequent arrests on suspicion, damage the credibility of witnesses and defendants, or be used by judges in determining how severely to sentence. A survey by the New York Civil Liberties Union, for instance, has shown that 75 percent of New York area employment agencies will not handle a job-seeker with an arrest record. Moreover, thousands of arrests are made without any further action against the arrested person, usually for lack of evidence. At the Washington demonstration in Washington last winter, about 140 persons were arrested but most were released without charge. In these angry times, there are even some cases in which "hippies" or civil rights workers are arrested for nothing, as a means of summary if unlawful punishment.

Thus, the court asked, if a person is arrested, even properly, but no probable cause for charging him is developed, should he be subjected to continuing punishment by adverse use of his "criminal record"?

This has particular point because of the lack of established safeguards on dissemination. The Maryland man's record, for instance, could be made available by statutory authority to "authorized officials of the federal government, the states, cities, and penal and other institutions" and also, by an attorney general's regulation, to government agencies in general, most banks, insurance companies, and railroad police.

When New York recently passed a law requiring employees of securities firms to be fingerprinted, several hundred were dismissed for "criminal" records, but about half of them had only arrests, not convictions, on their records. The law, critics note, thus reasoned that FBI records had been passed directly to the securities firms involved.

As data banks proliferate, so will the indiscriminate use of the material they contain. And that raises the question whether a U.S. citizen has a constitutional or legal right not to be data-banked, computerized, stored, exchanged and possibly damaged—materially or in reputation—by the process.

part of the same policy that produces openly anti-Jewish books and tracts by notorious anti-Semites like Klenke, Ivanov, Mayatsky and Shayonov. If the government were not so fearful of anti-Semitism, it would not be publishing them. The heart of the matter is that anti-Semitism is endemic not only to the grass roots but to the policy of the regime as such. It is from this that the oppression springs, with all the manifold and wide-ranging discrimination, disabilities and deprivations in culture, religion, community, educational and public life.

That oppression has now taken a turn for the worse in the recent arrests of eight Leningrad Jews who had signed petitions requesting the right to leave the U.S.S.R. for Israel.

HANS J. MORGENHAU,
Chairman,
Academic Committee
on Soviet Jewry,
New York.

A French View

Be it permitted to a Frenchman to wonder at the way the French president stresses his "otherworldly" position on Indochina (LIT, July 3)? The French president has said once again that the immediate and unconditional pull-out of Americans can lead to a negotiated peace.

But I can't understand why no such pullout is urged on the North

Vietnamese, who do not seem to have a divine right to invade neighboring countries. And for another I can see no true willingness on the part of them and their allies to negotiate a peace.

They and South Vietnam are determined to get it militarily. There is something to this position: as dedicated Communists they dream of Communism spreading everywhere, and it is well-known that never and nowhere was it introduced by means of free elections.

So, was to the so-called winning policy of the United States, but what about the winning policy of North Vietnam?

With most of them unconscious of it, the view of such men as our president is probably as follows: Communism, up to now, is an ugly form of despotic government. As far as this is possible without bloodshed it must be resisted. When Communists, however, are in a position to wage their holy war against a country, it is better to reluctantly leave them to rule it at least temporarily, albeit alas for a very long time, so as to spare people's sufferings.

This view happens to be mine, too. But please don't let me speak of negotiating a peace. The only thing possible except through splitting the country. But in Vietnam, Communists were already given half of it. And they want the rest.

MICHEL GUERIN,
Tours.

Jordan, Guerrillas Heal Rift, Both Pledge Noninterference

AMMAN, July 7 (UPI)—The government reached agreement with Palestinian guerrillas today, ending the rift which followed internal fighting last month, Palestinian sources said.

The sources said the agreement was reached at a meeting between representatives of the guerrillas and the government and a Jordanian Arab mediation group.

Kamal Nasser, official spokesman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, said: "We have reached an acceptable formula. If the government abides by this formula, we are sure it will be in the interest of all parties concerned."

Meanwhile leaked versions of the plan began circulating in Amman. The consensus view was that the agreement provided for the removal of army troops from the city, disbandment of special forces and removal of "corrupt

elements" from the army and the civil service.

Palestinian sources said the agreement was made possible after the guerrillas pledged to respect Jordanian sovereignty in return for government assurances of freedom of action.

The sources said the two sides undertook to refrain from interfering with each other's affairs and to "coordinate their policies in matters of mutual interest."

The agreement ended a confrontation between the two sides following civil fighting last month in which 1,000 people were killed or injured.

An Arab committee, including representatives from Egypt, the Sudan, Libya and Algeria, was appointed by a summit of seven Arab leaders in Libya to help heal the breach.

Palestinian sources said today's agreement was drafted by a six-man team representing the two sides as well as the Arab mediators.

Egypt Denies Israel Report Of Soviet Defense Actions

(Continued From Page 1) The Israeli sources mentioned that the Israeli strike near Fayid, in which the two Phantoms were lost, was beyond the line specified by the Israelis. They also noted that the continuing Israeli air strikes against the air defense sites have not yet been challenged by Egyptian aircraft.

Although the events of the last week have aroused apprehension in Washington and other Western capitals, there is little apparent feeling in Cairo of a dramatic and dangerous change in the conflict with Israel.

Information reaching here from Moscow, where President Gamal Abdel Nasser has been meeting

with Soviet leaders, indicates a strong emphasis on a search for a diplomatic solution of the crisis.

Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad is scheduled to meet tomorrow with Andrei I. Gromyko, the Soviet foreign minister. Taking part in the meeting will be Mohamed Riad, an Egyptian Foreign Ministry official who recently consulted in Washington on the latest U.S. formula for a political solution.

U.S. Move Awaited
THE AVIV, July 7 (UPI)—The Middle East conflict has become a power game between the superpowers with the next move up to the United States, diplomatic sources said here today.

Israel's announcement that Soviet technicians were directing and operating a surface-to-air missile system against Israeli jets in the West Bank, some marked a dangerous new phase in the conflict, the sources said.

"It is no longer a question of a regional conflict," a diplomatic source here said. "It has become a power game between the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union. As far as Israel is concerned the next move is up to the United States."

Last night Israel's chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Haim Bar-Lev said the Egyptians, with Soviet planning and technological aid, had set up a missile defense system with low altitude SAM-2 missiles protecting high altitude SAM-3 missiles against Israeli low level attack only 15 miles west of the canal.

Israel's political sources said today President Nixon knew of the Soviet-Egyptian missile concentration before he reaffirmed U.S. determination to support Israel during a television appearance Wednesday.

The Israeli state radio confirmed at this today in a commentary, "Gen. Bar-Lev's announcement provided the missing link in the jigsaw puzzle explaining the firm line taken by President Nixon last Wednesday when he warned that the Arab-Israeli conflict now has ramifications of a Soviet-American conflict, which the Russians must not be allowed to win," the commentator said.

Israeli officials meanwhile dismissed the denial in the semi-official Egyptian newspaper Al-Ahram that Soviet technicians operated the missile system.

The Israeli Air Force kept up its battering of Egypt's Suez front forces today, a military spokesman said. Israeli jets attacked military targets in the Canal zone intermittently throughout the day and all returned safely, he said.

It was not disclosed if the targets included the new ground-to-air missile sites. The spokesman said only that the targets included "positions in the northern sector of the canal zone, among others."

Israeli jets also swept into Lebanon today to pound Arab guerrilla bases on the southwestern slopes of Mount Hermon for half-an-hour after guerrillas fired Katyusha rockets from Lebanese territory at Israeli frontier towns, the spokesman said. Two men were injured and several apartment houses damaged in the rocket blasts.

Old Sets Burn
At Naples Opera
NAPLES, July 7 (UPI)—A fire swept storage rooms beneath the 18th-century San Carlo Opera House early today and threatened to destroy the famous National Library next door.

Smoke curled high above the opera house as firemen battled the blaze in rooms used to store old sets, scenery and equipment.

The San Carlo, built in 1737, is one of Europe's biggest theaters, seating 2,900 persons.

Death Squad Strikes, Two Slain in Brazil
RIO DE JANEIRO, July 7 (Reuters)—The Brazilian death squad, which has murdered hundreds of petty criminals in the last two years, apparently ended three months of inactivity at the weekend when they killed two men.

The squad, which according to special government investigators includes policemen, army officers and prison wardens, announced the killings to the press in anonymous telephone calls.

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DEATH NOTICE
STERN, Joseph J., on Saturday, June 1970, in Paris, France. Beloved son of Harold and Rhoda Stern. Adored wife of Rhoda Stern. Loving grandson of Mrs. Stern and Anne Greenberg. Jack M. Stern and Anne Greenberg. A veteran of more than 60 years in the stage and screen, he had seen hospitalized several times in recent months for an undisclosed illness.

Marjorie Rambeson
PALM SPRINGS, Calif., July 7 (AP)—Veteran character actress Marjorie Rambeson, 80, who was vice-nominated for an Academy Award, died today at her home.

A veteran of more than 60 years in the stage and screen, she had seen hospitalized several times in recent months for an undisclosed illness.

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TOM SAWYER COMPETITION—David de La Porte, 13, foreground, won this year's Tom Sawyer Days Fence Painting Contest. A resident of Hannibal, Mo., David is the first hometown boy to win the contest since 1968. The object of the contest, the fence, is near the home of the author of "Tom Sawyer," Mark Twain.

Would Absorb Medicare

Cradle-to-Grave Health Plan Proposed by U.S. Committee

WASHINGTON, July 7 (UPI)—A cradle-to-grave health insurance proposal for every American was unveiled today by the 100-member Committee for National Health Insurance. It would be financed by workers, employers and government.

Leonard Woodcock, United Auto Workers president and committee chairman, said the proposed "Health Security Program" would give millions of Americans health insurance, coverage for the first time and would solve many of the nation's pressing health problems. It would require congressional enactment.

The committee estimated the cost for such a program in 1969 would have been \$37 billion. It projected no estimate for 1973, when the plan is proposed to take effect.

Of the needed funds, 40 percent would come from federal general tax revenues, 35 percent from an employer payroll tax and 25 percent from a tax on individual income up to \$15,000.

Doctors, hospitals and other providers of medical services would agree not to charge their patients for the covered services, but instead to bill the Health Security Program.

The plan would provide these patient benefits:

- All necessary doctors' services.
- All necessary hospital services, nursing home care of up to 120 days for each illness, and home health services.
- A wide range of mental health services with some limits on psychiatric consultations and hospital care.

• Dental care for children up to 15, when the plan begins, with an increasing eligibility age each year until all age groups are included.

• The purchase of many drugs, with an emphasis on medicines for persons in hospitals and nursing homes and those enrolled in medical group practice plans.

• Some therapeutic devices, equipment and appliances such as glasses.

"Health Security will try to assure protection for every American family against the health service cost of serious, prolonged or expensive illness or disability," the committee said.

"There will be no cutoff point in dollars or numbers of days of covered services or by age beyond which benefits would cease, except as noted for skilled nursing home, psychiatric and dental services," it said.

The committee said its plan would absorb the Medicare health insurance plan for the aged and most of the Medicaid program for the needy at an increased cost to the federal government of about \$6 billion a year.

It also would eliminate the need for most private health insurance coverage, with private insurance spending rechanneled into payroll taxes to cover the new plan.

Introduction of the plan in Congress could spark a national debate. The American Medical Association has proposed its own plan, called Medicare, to give tax credits to the poor for the purchase of health insurance.

Many in U.S. Risk Mercury Poisoning

Industrial Wastes Get Into Water, Fish

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, July 7 (UPI)—Fish and waters contaminated by mercury have now been found in 14 states in a nationwide search that is still far from complete.

The result, doctors fear, may be thousands of unknown cases of mild or severe mercury poisoning, diagnosed as encephalitis, senility or mysterious brain damage.

The mercury search began in April, when the chemical was first found in fish from waters in Ontario and on the Ohio side of Lake Erie as a result of industrial waste dumping.

Several states have since ordered fishing bans or restrictions in various degrees. But some, especially in the South, have not done so.

Officials of the Federal Water Quality Administration report that industries are rapidly reducing their mercury output. Murray Stein, FWQA's chief enforcement officer, said American plants along Lake Erie alone were putting 280 pounds of mercury a day into the lake in early April. They have cut this to ten pounds a day.

Remarkable Progress
This is probably remarkable progress in any field of pollution control. But the problem with mercury is that no one knows if any level at all is truly safe.

Specific cases of environmental mercury poisoning have not been documented, with the exception of a few individuals who have inadvertently consumed large amounts.

But officials of the National Communicable Disease Center in Atlanta say that some 10 percent of any mercury a person takes in goes to the brain. There it is certain to kill a few brain cells at a time, and the results may show up only after years, when enough cells are damaged.

Symptoms of even mild mercury poisoning may include fatigue, headache and irritability. Results may be much more severe.

The concern has made the Food and Drug Administration declare that anything more than 0.5 part per million of mercury in fish is "dangerous contamination."

Other Sources
A severe problem here is that industrial contamination—from plants manufacturing plastics and chemicals—is only one source.

Another is modern agriculture. Mercury-containing fungicides are widely applied to seeds for grain crops such as wheat, oats, barley and rice and for crops such as cotton and plants like tomatoes.

These seeds are dyed a warning red. But it has become increasingly obvious that many people carelessly or ignorantly feed them anyway to their animals. Mercury has shown up in cattle and hogs—and in pheasants, which gobble up seeds, red or otherwise.

Cosmos-352 Launched
MOSCOW, July 7 (Reuters)—The Soviet Union launched a new earth satellite, Cosmos-352, today for research in space, the news agency Tass announced.

Pompidou Jolts Radio-TV Newsmen

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, July 7.—Journalists at the state-run French radio and television networks have been warned by President Georges Pompidou that liberty of the press for them has its limits. Mr. Pompidou has told them not to forget that they speak in the name of France.

The admonition came last week during Mr. Pompidou's press conference, but there is no doubt that it was inspired by the recent election victory of anti-Gaullist Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber in a special election for the National Assembly.

Following Mr. Servan-Schreiber's victory, Gaullist publications blasted the television networks for giving him too much coverage.

Mr. Servan-Schreiber owes a lot to the French Office of Radio and Television (ORTF), said La Nation, the Gaullist daily organ. The publication said that Mr. Servan-Schreiber had been sold on radio and television like a detergent.

Journalists' Rebuffal
It came as an almost unbelievable shock to La Nation that other political parties and politicians could use the networks to elected. In the past, the state-run networks have been part of the spoils system here, and since the Gaullists are in power they can't quite understand why non-Gaullists should use their toy to get elected.

The real criticism these Gaullist elements are leveling at Mr. Pompidou and more particularly at Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas is simply that it wasn't that way under Gen. de Gaulle.

To calm them down, Mr. Pompidou responded at his press conference with the warning: "Being a journalist at ORTF," said Mr. Pompidou, "is not the same thing as being a journalist elsewhere. ORTF, whether we like it or not, is the voice of France."

There was an immediate, hostile reaction from the French journalists' federation, which said in effect that if being a journalist at ORTF isn't like being a journalist elsewhere, then it isn't like being a journalist at all.

In the center of the dispute, as usual, is Mr. Chaban-Delmas. When he took office a year ago he promised free and independent radio and television networks. But it appears now that the election of an opposition politician may show the limits of this freedom and independence.

Without any doubt the pressure is being felt in the studios themselves. Last month, political pressure kept sequences of the film "The Battle of Algiers" off the screens and resulted in the resignation of the producer of the program "Panorama," Olivier Todd.

Still Unseen in France
Critics found it unusual that eight years after the end of the Algerian war, the government still withheld a film on the war from French TV viewers. The film also has never been seen by French movie-goers.

Any viewer of French television over the last few years knows the weaknesses of its news coverage. Little was said or done about it until the May-June revolt of 1968, when employees of the state-run networks struck and, though suffering a temporary setback following the Gaullist landslide in the 1968 elections, eventually won the

independence they wanted following the election of Mr. Pompidou. In an interview this week in L'Express, Pierre Desgraupes, news director for Channel 1, explains that when Mr. Chaban-Delmas appointed him to his post last year his first goal was to make television news "credible."

It had not been credible before, said Mr. Desgraupes, because viewers suspected it of being too pro-government, "by omission, by deformation and by interpretation."

Mr. Desgraupes contended that he had changed that, but he was speaking before Mr. Pompidou's warning.

Mr. Pompidou was putting his finger on a problem that has always plagued state-run networks: How much influence is the government and its policies to have on news reporting.

Other Systems
The West Germans learned their lessons from the Third Reich's abuses of mass media, and after the war broadcasting was turned over to regional private organizations. The British have both state-run and private networks. Italy has a system similar to the French, but no Italian official has been

heard to say that journalists of the networks were different from any other journalists.

Not so for ORTF. "When you speak," said Mr. Pompidou, addressing himself to ORTF, "you are speaking for France, and there is a certain level of tone and of thought that is demanded. It is difficult, it is more difficult than work someplace else, and I recognize it."

Last month, a government-appointed commission was set up to study what should be done about ORTF. One of its recommendations was the creation of a semi-private channel, which would at least ease the problem of journalists who could report the news without the feeling they were government spokesmen.

The government has still made no decision on the commission's report, but Mr. Pompidou indicated at his press conference he was seriously considering it.

In the meantime he has considerably perplexed the network journalists who for a year have been laboring to make news reporting exactly what he has now said it should not be—no different from anybody else's.

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Theater in Paris

3 Classics by Modern Masters

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, July 7.—At the tiny Gaite-Montparnasse — now that "Joe Egg" has gone on holiday—you will find a bill of three one-act plays by Pirandello, Andrei Roussin and Ionesco. This seems an odd combination at first glance, but the result is a well-balanced program, a novel and quite satisfactory theater evening with a touch of philosophical speculation from the Italian, a black farce from the boulevard and a revival of one of the best and most characteristic short pieces by the new immortal of the French Academy. The only trouble is that the intermissions are almost as long as the plays.

In the first play, "Je Réve (Ma Peur-ère que Non)" — "Sogno (Ma Forza No)" — Pirandello, more of a jester than some of his poker-minded admirers think, has taken a salon comedy situation and turned it inside out. Did a young man give his mistress a diamond necklace or did she dream that he did? Are we seeing what happened? Or what might have happened? Is her dream a warning or isn't it a dream at all? The premise might be by Molnar, but the treatment is Pirandellian, leaving the answers to the audience.

"Le Tombeau d'Achille," the Roussin contribution, aside from being a clever sketch, reminds one of the curious preoccupations with death that haunt so many gifted humorists. Does wit spring from morbidity?

Consider the plot by the witty Roussin, noted for his gay comedies.

Achille, a kindly but tottering old man, is in his second childhood and has taken to playing with electric trains. His elderly wife—both he and she are in their late 80s—is likewise gaga. They are visited by the husband's nephew who bears the sad tidings that his mother, the old man's sister, has just died. Can he deposit her body in his uncle's tomb as the other family vault is full? This discussion, its grimness lightly handled, is the matter of the play. Henri Labussiere gives a rich and entertaining characterization of the doddering ancient with his wandering mind and feeble memory.

"Le Nouveau Locataire" by Ionesco is a slice of Gogolish fooling in which a haughty gentleman, taking new quarters, brings with him all the ugly family belongings. The movers slowly bury him beneath his possessions. Ionesco lends the little play a sharp satirical edge that extends to the collection of visual gags. Henri Labussiere, displaying his remarkable versatility, almost equals his old co-singer of the Roussin skit, as the stiff-necked new lodger and Artelle Thomas, his vulgar comterge, scores as a comic foil.

Henri Monnier, Parisian-born novelist, actor and illustrator, had his initial success in 1830 when he created Joseph Prud-

homme, a figure representing the smug bourgeois. Monnier elaborated the adventures of this ridiculous person in the years that followed, taking him through the Second Empire and into the Third Republic.

The Théâtre 13 is presenting a play drawn from these accounts of middle-class life during the mid-19th century. It is at the Nouveautés. One of the performers, Nicole Parrot, is responsible for the adaptation. Henri Borlier, who undertakes the role of the French Peasantry, is the director.

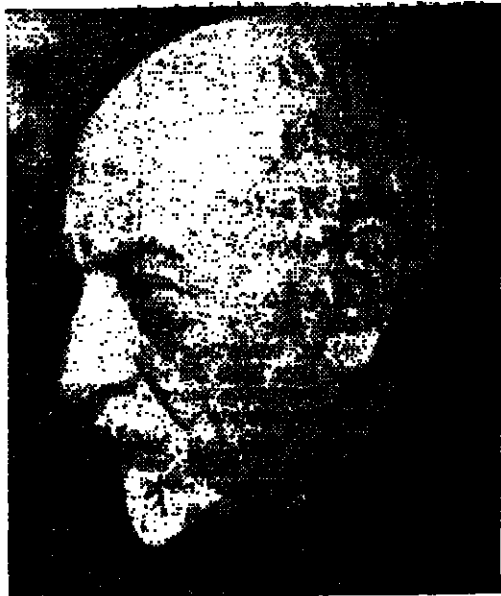
Time has softened some of the once biting satire of Monnier and, though Freudism still exists, the hypocritical

original is today rather quaint. So is this play based on his convivings and so is its performance. It emerges as a Labiche-esque farce played by a country-style stock company.

A Moroccan student, Ahmed el-Maanouni, won the first prize in the Université Internationale du Théâtre competition for his play "Echo Alpha."

Cast in the manner of the absurd theater, its form is often strange but its basic meaning, a plea for immediate measures to stamp out poverty and illiteracy in underdeveloped lands, is clear and rather fine, and there is a touch of poetic imagination in its writing. It was performed at the Université Internationale auditorium the other evening in a production directed by the author. This production had its share of flaws, but the quality of the text rose above them. It will be performed during the Venice drama festival in September.

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Top:
Luigi
Pirandello.
At right:
Attilio Roussin.

South African Writer's Courage

DURBAN, South Africa (NYT)—Athol Fugard does not agree with the theater world's boycott against South Africa. He believes that it has achieved nothing, except to keep out badly needed ideas.

Mr. Fugard, South Africa's most eminent playwright, is frustrated. He feels cut off from the new writers and plays, and he has no access to the experimental work that is going on in the world.

For three years he has been unable to obtain a passport for travel abroad. Most recently, the South African government refused his request to go to New York for the opening of his play "Boesman and Lena" on June 28.

"Arthur Miller, Albee, Pinter and others are keeping their own ideas out of South Africa," he says, "doing the censor's job," the 35-year-old playwright-actor-producer said. "I understand their motives but by keeping their plays out they're doing nothing to improve the quality of living here."

He came to this popular seaside resort to take part in the University of Natal's conference on "communication in action." Other guests include Mrs. Frank Lloyd Wright and the South African author Alan Paton.

Ideas Stand Off

Mr. Fugard's stand is representative of the thinking of many South African artists and intellectuals, who feel that the main effect of the boycott is to cut off the flow of new ideas. This, they say, facilitates the government's hold on men's minds. In addition, boycotts harden white opinion and throw all whites into one camp, they feel.

A large majority of blacks and a few whites, however, prove of boycotts. They are encouraged by all action condemning racism in South Africa, even if it means privation now. The playwright, who is slight and has a neat, graying beard, looks like a pensive apostle until his face explodes into a grin.

What he enjoys most is discovering new talent and working with it. This week he met with a young Zulu group that was presenting his version of "Macbeth" and gave his patronage to Indian players who have formed the Theater Council of Natal.

His work with nonwhite theater groups is probably the major reason that he has been hailed by the authorities. In this land of racial separation, any kind of multiracial endeavor is discouraged.

Five years ago Mr. Fugard and a group of eight black African actors formed a group called the Lerpent Players in

the growing industrial town of Port Elizabeth, where the playwright lives with his wife and daughter.

In the beginning, the group performed many works because there were many loopholes in apartheid laws, Mr. Fugard said. But now things are different. "It is virtually impossible for us to give public performances," he said. "They won't give permits. They're trying to destroy all bridges."

The playwright insists he is not a political man but is openly opposed to the government's apartheid policy. "The legislation of this country defines, restricts and inhibits thousands of people," he said in a symposium. "These are not edicts of God but man-made and can be changed."

Mr. Fugard subscribes to the classic philosophy of "courageous pessimism." He says that a decade ago, when his first play, "No Good Friday," was produced, he had positive faith in human action and the conviction that man could do something about the society they live in.

Now, with "Boesman and Lena," the equation has shifted slightly, he says. Now he is only hinting that men can substantially alter the nature of their environment.

Alternatives

He believes that man has only two alternatives in the brief period before extinction: "He can sit in self-pity and do nothing or he can tap the man next to him in the darkness, ask his name and start communication."

Mr. Fugard says he is working from inside to maintain contact, playing to segregated audiences, accepting state aid for his productions. He believes it is better to do something than nothing.

The Special Branch or political police interrogated Mr. Fugard on several occasions. Once when he was fishing, they came to quiz him on what he thought about government policy. "I was as nervous as a cat," he recalled, "but I got my bait on." He recalled his eyes, nose and mouth wrinkling into a massive grin.



The New York Times
Athol Fugard
... passport denied.

However, the Africans are on the real receiving end of the intimidation, he says. Many of them have preferred to go into exile and the South African literary scene has suffered as a result.

Unofficial Awards at Berlin Film Festival

BERLIN, July 7.—A Swedish film, "Love Story" (Kärlekshistoria), and a French film, "Deadline" (Le Temps de Mourir) were today named the best movies shown at the West Berlin Film Festival by the International Critics' Union.

No official prizes were awarded at the festival which closed two days ahead of schedule when its international jury resigned during a dispute over a West German entry, "O.K.," which depicted an American atrocity in Vietnam.

The festival organizers decided not to award its prizes—Golden and Silver Bears—but the critics went ahead as did the International Writers' Guild which gave its award to the Swedish film for its script.

The International Film Journalists Association ruled against awarding its prizes but expressed special praise for the Latin American entries at the festival. Although the festival closed Sunday, officials decided to show the remainder of the films scheduled for the festival which was to have ended tonight with the award of prizes.

Festival's Aim

The nine-man jury, with American director George Stevens as its president, resigned after it was attacked for questioning whether "O.K." was in line with the festival's aim of promoting international understanding.

The film is about the rape and murder of a Vietnamese girl by four American soldiers.

Before the jury resigned, it was rumored that "O.K." directed by Michael Verhoeven, had been removed from consideration because it did not further the festival's goals. Mr. Verhoeven withdrew his

film and was followed by three other directors.

The jury denied the film was taken out of competition.

Sworn to Silence

The jury had been sworn to silence and because of that, Billie Whitelaw, jury member from England, declared, "This whole mess has been blown up way out of proportion."

Mr. Stevens said he was merely asking if the film "O.K." was questionable under Berlin and

international festival statutes. He emphasized that when the festival selection committee approved "O.K." for jury consideration there was no question of dropping the film.

Told that the film had been invited to the San Francisco Film Festival, Mr. Stevens commented, "I am very happy that the film is going to San Francisco. All the people in America should see it. My question was, if it belonged in this festival, I agree, my opinion was wrong."

On Stage in New York

NEW YORK, July 7.—City drama critics had mixed reactions to new plays in New York.

"The Dirtiest Show in Town," a play at the Astor Place Theatre, written and directed by Tom Egan, met with approval from three reviewers, disapproval from four and mixed notices from two critics.

Howard Thompson of The New York Times: "There is something wonderfully wise, warm and even obdurate about this tricky, a little show, which has ten young people and a

that leads to heaven, hell, fantasy or backstage. It is another flaw in the play that they never seem to react to one another."

"Charles's Aunt," the 29-year-old play by Brandon Thomas, which according to Egan, Barnes was once running simultaneously in 48 theaters in 12 languages, is in revival at the Brooks Atkinson Theatre. Louis Nye plays Lord Fancourt Babberly "with the right quality of daring that every comedian must possess."

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RESERVATIONS

For Consideration by IMF

Some Details Given on U.S. Proposals on Flexible Rates

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, July 7 (NYT)—The United States has reaffirmed its position in favor of greater exchange rate flexibility in the face of opposition by France and by the staff of the International Monetary Fund in Washington.

Paul A. Volcker, treasury undersecretary for international monetary affairs, said here today U.S. policy was dictated by a desire for a smoother functioning monetary system.

He emphasized that the United States did not need this reform to rectify deficits in its balance of payments.

Deficit Outlook

"I cannot conceive of a system of technical changes that would do away with the American deficit," he declared. "The one thing that will help the dollar is a renewal of confidence through a better price performance."

Discussions about giving countries greater freedom to alter their policies have been underway for nearly a year.

They grew out of the monetary disturbances over the last three years when Britain, France and West Germany delayed making needed currency adjustments, thereby setting the stage for massive waves of speculation.

The issue today is not over getting a reform package this year, but rather getting an endorsement from the major nations of greater flexibility as a desirable objective for perhaps 1971 or later.

Meeting Set

The IMF is now in the process of writing the final draft of its annual report, to be submitted to the annual meeting in September.

At last year's annual meeting in Washington there was a consensus among the major nations that greater flexibility was worth discussing.

It was learned from authoritative sources here that France, supported by Belgium and the IMF staff, is against any commitment to greater flexibility.

On the other side are the United States, Germany and Italy, and with some reservations, the Netherlands. Britain's new Conservative government has not yet taken a position.

A draft of the annual report submitted by the fund staff would have so watered down the idea of greater flexibility that, according to informed sources, the United States was forced to reaffirm its position.

It directed William B. Dale, U.S. executive director at the fund, to submit a version of this chapter that proposes as worthy of further study three technical means of achieving greater flexibility.

● Wider margins. Currencies fluctuate under IMF rules by 1 percentage point above and below a fixed parity. The suggestion is to widen this band perhaps to 2 or even 3 percentage points.

● Legalizing transitional floats. Germany and Canada permitted

their currencies to float upward under the controlled influence of market forces, technically in violation of IMF rules. The suggestion is to make this a legal option.

● Small and frequent adjustments. IMF rules now state that countries should change their policies only when their economies are in "fundamental disequilibrium."

The suggestion is to do something more along the lines that countries should alter their policies to achieve "a better equilibrium."

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IMF Corrects

\$10 Million Slip

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP).—Can international bankers make a \$10 million error in this age of computers? Well, the International Monetary Fund reports that last week's announcement that it had purchased \$17 million worth of gold from South Africa during June was somewhat off. It had purchased only \$7 million worth.

It also notes that from Jan. 1 through June 30, it purchased \$307.35 million worth of gold from South Africa, after adjustment for the \$10 million slip.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

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— 1970 —		Stocks and	Sis.	Net			
High.	Low.	Div. in 3	100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.
26½	9½	Woods Cp .48	21	18½	94½	104½	104½
38½	25½	Woodworth 1.20	51	29½	29½	29½	29½
55½	48	Woolf p12.00	5	44½	44½	44½	44½

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32 1/2	20 1/2	VF Corp	1	11	21%	22	21 1/2	21 1/2
31	10	VictComp	.50	380	70 1/2	10%	10	70 1/2
9 1/2	3 1/2	Villager		18	3%	4	3%	3%
10 1/2	10 1/2	Village	1 1/2	188	10%	10%	10%	10%

26½	9½	Woods Cp	.48	27	10	10½	9¾	10½+	¼
38½	25¾	Woolwth	1.20	51	29¾	29½	29¼	29½	¼
55½	.40	Woody pf2	.20	5	44¼	44¾	44½	44½	¾
17½	C	Wounded	8.40	7	43½	43½	43½	43½	¾

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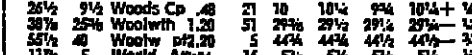
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38½	25¾	Woolwth	1.20	51	29¾	29½	29¼	29½	¼
55½	.40	Woody pf2	.20	5	44¼	44¾	44½	44½	¾
17½	C	Wounded	8.40	7	43½	43½	43½	43½	¾

26½	9½	Woods Cp	.48	27	10	10½	9¾	10½+	¼
38½	25¾	Woolwth	1.20	51	29¾	29½	29¼	29½	¼
55½	.40	Woody pf2	.20	5	44¼	44¾	44½	44½	¾
17½	C	Wounded	8.40	7	43½	43½	43½	43½	¾

26½	9½	Woods Cp	.48	27	10	10½	9¾	10½+	¼
38½	25¾	Woolwth	1.20	51	29¾	29½	29¼	29½	¼
55½	.40	Woody pf2	.20	5	44¼	44¾	44½	44½	¾
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55½	.40	Woody pf2	.20	5	44¼	44¾	44½	44½	¾
17½	C	Wounded	8.40	7	43½	43½	43½	43½	¾

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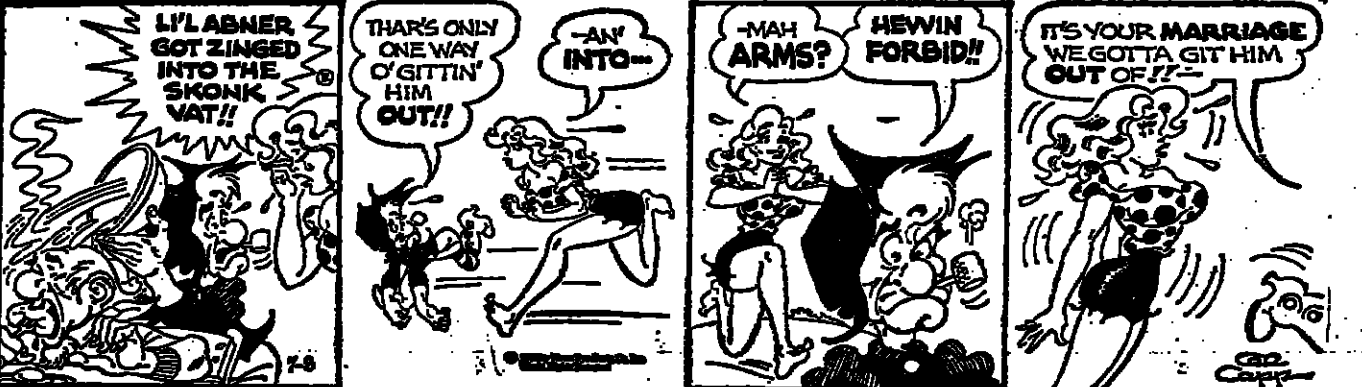
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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

On the diagrammed deal the North-South partnership reached an excellent slam.

North opened one no-trump, using a 15-17 point range rather than the traditional 16-18. South bid a Stayman two clubs, and West doubled to indicate a desire for a club lead. North's two-diamond bid showed not only lack of a major suit, but also weakness in clubs. So South was able to investigate slam chances with the probability that his partner held about 16 points outside the club suit.

Of the 30 high-card points in spades, hearts and diamonds, South held 12. He was therefore able to bid to six hearts, after establishing the heart fit and using Blackwood, with reasonable assurance that the slam would depend on a finesse at worst.

As it turned out, no finesse was needed. As the cards lay, West had to choose between leading the club ace, so promoting a trick for South's king, and making a passive lead that would lose the club trick altogether.

After the actual club lead, and continuation, South was able to draw trumps and claim 12 tricks—dummy's diamonds took care of the possible spade loser. If West had not led the club ace, South would have drawn trump and discarded his club losers on dummy's diamonds. He would probably then

have made all 13 tricks by guessing the location of the spade queen.

NORTH (D)
 ♠ K104
 ♥ KQ4
 ♦ AQJ3
 ♣ 872

WEST
 ♠ 83
 ♥ J3
 ♦ 952
 ♣ AQJ1083

EAST
 ♠ Q752
 ♥ 865
 ♦ 10876
 ♣ 34

SOUTH
 ♠ A986
 ♥ A10872
 ♦ K5
 ♣ K5

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:
 North East South West
 1 NT Pass 2 ♣ DBL
 2 ♥ Pass 3 ♥ Pass
 3 ♦ Pass 4 NT Pass
 5 ♥ Pass 6 ♥ Pass
 6 ♥ Pass

West led the club ace.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

ALPHABET	PACIFIC	STARS
PUTON	ELLA	CANA
PATTO	PRECOCIOUS	
LINE	MOSEFORD	NEWS
AGRA	VITA	TEA
BRAND	SHAW	
SUBJECT	VIAR	ABAB
PRELIMINARY	PLANNING	
ASA	DOOR	PEEDLE
JALIE	MYERER	
LIT	PIPER	MALI
SEBASTIAN	TOEVE	BAR
CHABAGRASS	BITTO	
ARY	STYET	ALDEN
TESS	HAIS	NEEDY

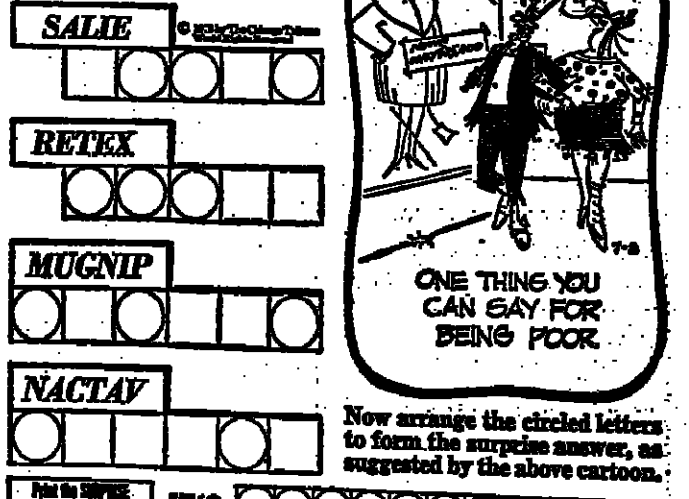
DENNIS THE MENACE



NEVER MIND THESE KIDS! GET THE LEADER!

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumble JINGO MOTIV SHANTY DEFECT
 Answer: When you might decide to change a date.
 AT MIDNIGHT

BOOKS

THE REDISCOVERY OF BLACK NATIONALISM

By Theodore Draper, 211 pages. Viking \$5.95
 Reviewed by William Alfred Payne

WHILE teaching Afro-American history to a group of old black people in Bedford-Stuyvesant, I showed them this book. I had hardly begun my lecture when an old woman, who was looking at the book, slammed it on the table and said, "This is a deceitful book." I asked her why.

"Well," she said, "It's got the red, black and green colors of African liberation on the cover. That looks like a picture of a black panther down in the corner, but you have to look inside to learn that it's by a white man. You know, Mr. Payne, white folks don't tell the truth about black nationalism while we've always had it, one way or another."

Theodore Draper, who has written books on Communism and Castro and became interested in black nationalism while studying the Soviet Union's support for a separate black state in the South during the 1930s, would consider this black woman's objection a part of the continuing black fantasy about nationalism.

He thinks that black nationalism is the result of white America's rejection of the black presence. Blacks, according to Draper, did not want to go back to Africa and saw the solution to their problem only in the United States. So, according to him, the stain of black nationalism could be washed away if the United States would purify its practices.

Black nationalism, moreover, is a danger to the future of this society. Responding to a group of hostile letters in the New York Review of Books following his article, "The Father of American Black Nationalism," Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., a 19th-century black leader, Draper stated, "I am convinced that this (black nationalist) line must lead to disaster for both blacks and whites. No matter how far apart (blacks and whites) may be in this country, they can never be disentangled, and ultimately, they must face and solve their problems together. The alternative is a war which one side must lose and the other cannot win."

Impelled by these political needs to foster national solidarity, Draper shapes his writing, and in doing so distorts black history, denigrates black leaders and ridicules black movements. Black nationalism, which he considers having two main forms—emigrationism and internal separatism—becomes, not a serious or valid nationalism, but a "quasi-nationalism."

Dr. Draper, who has studied black history for so long, has failed to experience or perceive the tones and half tones of the raw power and the drawing-room subtleties of the black experience.

What he does is to set up straw men. Blacks have not gone back to Africa and they have not set up a separate state in the United States; since this is all black nationalism is about, then it is not a real thing but a fantasy to be gotten over. Not only is this view of black nationalism vulgar, but it surely will bring on the bloodbath and concentration camps one hopes Draper really wants to avoid.

It, as Draper states in the

second chapter, blacks were petitioning the state legislature in Boston in 1787 for "sufficient funds to pay for their passage to and buy land in Africa," should this not be considered as an early evidence of black nationalism and a desire for blacks to return to Africa? Yet Draper in his first chapter states, "The first important black-to-Africa movement was called the American Society for Colonizing the Free People of Color in the United States. It was founded in the chamber of the House of Representatives in Washington, D.C., in December, 1816... its chief support came from what would be called today 'the white-power structure.'" By regarding the structure of presentation Draper makes it appear that the black movement followed the white.

In his consideration of pan-Africanism, which he limits to eight pages, Draper asserts that William E.B. Dubois, one of the black leaders of the 20th century, devoted about ten years of his life to pan-Africanism when, in fact, it was Dubois's presentation of the first pan-African conference, until his death in Ghana in 1903.

So Draper twists Dubois's life as he buffets and derides the Garveyites, the Black Muslims and black nationalist organizations. One reads him most carefully, however, concerning the Black Panthers. His material appears to be drawn solely from the party newspaper and secondary sources. Did Draper headquarters and seek to do a serious reporting job? One is left with the impression that he has treated the Panthers seriously would have interviewed with what I think is Draper's main objective in this book: to delegitimize black nationalism.

The effort to turn black toward the mainstream of the United States, toward black nationalism, toward integration, comes too late.

White Americans and Afro-Americans in the late 19th century (during the era of Booker T. Washington) were urged to develop agrarian societies at a time when European immigration was being promoted by a man a new industrial society. Blacks today are giving up the monolithic Anglo-Saxon cultural ideal (and urging you, whites, Jews of East European origin and Catholics of Southern European background to join them in making a new contract for this country). Paying that, the black ideal is an Africanism and third-world solidarity.

It seems to me that if Draper had spent more time at Atlanta University's Institute of Black World and less time at Princeton and Stanford, he might have come to terms with or at least gained an understanding of black nationalism.

Readers interested in a serious new book on black nationalism must try "Black Nationalism in America," edited by John H. Bracey Jr., Arno Meyer and Elliott Rudwick. It is a black nationalist and in others, whites, are serious scholars of black history.

Mr. Payne, who teaches Afro-American history at Princeton, reviewed this book for The Washington Post.

CROSSWORD

By Will Wenz

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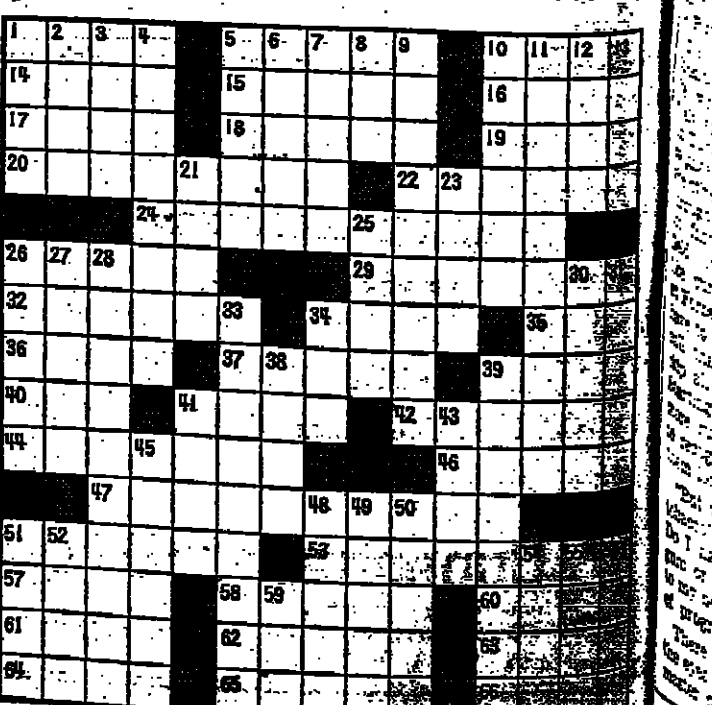
1 Vapor: Prefix
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 36 Pro's opposite
 39 Out of whack
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 43 English river
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 48 Western black
 49 Goddess of peace
 50 More singular
 51 Old Spanish word
 52 Weapon, in France
 54 Day time
 55 Actor James
 56 Greek god
 59 Belmont transaction



هكذا امن الاطفال

Plays 2b, Too, in 8th

McDowell Fans 15
As Tribe Tops Nats

By Murray Chass

NEW YORK, July 7 (NYT)—Sam McDowell and Duke Sims performed their specialties last night, but Alvin Dark, the Cleveland manager, gave McDowell something new for his act.

McDowell struck out 15 batters and Sims hit two home runs as the Indians trimmed the Washington Senators, 6-4.

There was nothing unusual in those individual feats, though, because it was the eighth time this season McDowell had struck out 10 or more batters in a game, and the fifth time Sims had hit two homers in a game. McDowell leads the majors with 115 strikeouts.

The unusual came in the eighth inning when Dark made McDowell a second baseman—a left-handed one at that.

It happened with two out and Senators at second and third. Dark wanted a right-hander to pitch to Frank Howard and Rick Reichardt, both right-handed hitters, so he brought in Dean Chance and moved McDowell to second. Eddie Leon, the second baseman moved to third, sending Craig Nettles out of the game.

Chance walked Howard intentionally, loading the bases, and then pitched to Reichardt. The Senator grounded to Leon at third, and Leon fired to McDowell for the force play at second.

McDowell returned to the mound in the ninth and struck out the side. The southpaw holds the American League record for striking out 10 or more batters in a game. He has done it 67 times.

Sandy Kousser holds the major league mark at 97.

Sims is well behind the season record for hitting two or more homers in a game. Hank Greenberg did it 11 times, but he has done it the most times this year. In fact, besides the five times he has socked two in a game, he has only two other homers.

Brewers 7, White Sox 1
Milwaukee downed Chicago, 3-1, on Dave May's two-run homer in the sixth.

Twins 2, Athletics 1
Cesar Tovar scored on Harmon Killebrew's single in the third, then singled home the tie-breaking run in the fourth as Minnesota edged Oakland, 2-1.

Pirates 4, Red Sox 3
Jim Northrup's two-run homer capped a three-run burst in the first and sent Detroit to a 6-3 victory over Boston.

Angels 6, Royals 2
Two errors by Amos Otis helped California to a 6-2 triumph over Kansas City. One of the errors preceded Billy Cowan's three-run homer in the fourth.

Phillies 5
In the National League, clutch relief pitching by Bruce Dal Canton and Dave Giusti in the final four innings helped Pittsburgh to a 7-5 victory over Philadelphia. Richie Hebner snapped a 3-3 tie in the second with a two-run homer and Bill Mazeroski drove in a run with a sacrifice fly in the sixth. John Briggs knocked in four Phillies runs with two homers.

Cubs 3, Expos 2
Ron Santo clouted a two-run homer in the first game, then drove in eight runs in the second as Chicago swept a double-header, 3-2 and 14-2 from Montreal. Santo hit a grand slam homer and a three-run homer in the second contest.

Reds 5, Padres 0
Cincinnati beat San Diego, 5-0, behind the six-hit pitching of Jim Merritt, who gained his 14th triumph. Tony Perez clubbed his 26th homer and Johnny Bench his 20th.

Dodgers 10, Astros 8
Los Angeles outlasted Houston, 10-8, erupting for five runs in the 10th on Jimmy Bouton's bases-loaded walk to Manny Mota and two run singles by Willie Davis and Wes Parker off Ron Cook.

Brewers 12, Giants 4
Felix Millan lashed six hits and drove in four runs, sparking Atlanta in a 12-4 victory over San Francisco. It was the most hits in a game for a National League pitcher since Cy Young's 13 hits in a game for Detroit last month.

Mets 10, Cardinals 3
Tommye Agee hit for the cycle and drove in four runs and Ken Singleton and Ron Swoboda knocked in two runs each to lead New York to a 10-3 victory over St. Louis.

Tuesday's Game
Cubs 10, Expos 1
Willie Smith cracked four singles, giving him six straight hits, and drove in four runs to lead Chicago to a 10-7 victory over Montreal. Smith, who doubled and singled in his last two at-bats Monday, singled home a pair of runs in each of the third and fourth innings as the Cubs piled up an 8-2 lead.

Monday's Results
Chicago 4, Montreal 2, 2
New York 10, St. Louis 3
Pittsburgh 7, Philadelphia 5
Atlanta 12, San Francisco 4
Cincinnati 5, San Diego 0
Los Angeles 10, Houston 8
St. Louis 10, Cardinals 3
Pittsburgh 7, Philadelphia 5
San Francisco 4, Atlanta 12
San Diego 0, Cincinnati 5
Houston 8, Los Angeles 10
Cardinals 3, St. Louis 10
Philadelphia 5, Pittsburgh 7
San Francisco 4, Atlanta 12
Atlanta 12, San Francisco 4
San Diego 0, Cincinnati 5
Houston 8, Los Angeles 10
Cardinals 3, St. Louis 10
Philadelphia 5, Pittsburgh 7
San Francisco 4, Atlanta 12

Some Synthetic Problems After Forbes Field
NEW YORK, July 7 (NYT)—When the Pirates left Pittsburgh last week, they bade farewell to their families and to Forbes Field. Upon their return a week hence, the families will still be there to greet them. But that historic relic, Forbes Field, will be gone from their lives forever. It will be into memory lane to join the Polo Grounds, Ebbets Field and other playpens that once enriched baseball lore.

On July 16, the Pittsburghers will open a magnificent new arena, Three Rivers Stadium, across from the Golden Triangle at the junction of the Allegheny, Monongahela and Ohio Rivers. In keeping with the latest baseball fashions, it will have a Teflon synthetic playing surface and that will present some problems, synthetic and otherwise, for Danny Munroe, the elderly leprechaun who manages the Pirates.

"I'll have to readjust my thinking and my spitting," said the whimsical Danny, reflecting spraying the St. Stadium turf with a stream of tobacco juice just before a Mel game the other day. "Groundskeepers through a synthetic infield a lot faster than on a regular field, including that cement-like surface we've been using at Forbes Field. Outfielders will have to play deeper because any ball that gets past them will skip all the way to the fence. Starting pitchers will give up more runs and a manager has to recognize it by staying with them longer."

"But what about my chewing tobacco? It stains synthetic turf. Do I have to switch to bubble gum or do I attach a spittoon to my belt? Maybe I'm a victim of progress."

There is a constant twinkle in the eyes of the merry Munroe, master of the put-on.



Carty, Aaron on Squad

Allen Beats Out McCovey in All-Star Vote

NEW YORK, July 7 (AP)—Richie Allen, of the St. Louis Cardinals, beat out Willie McCovey, of the San Francisco Giants, the National League's Most Valuable Player in 1969, in the final voting for the 1970 All-Star team and Eastern League's MVP.

The National League team, announced yesterday by Baseball Commissioner Bowie Kuhn, also included outfielder Rico Carty of Atlanta—write-in candidate who had been left off the original computer ballot when it was compiled last winter.

The only close competition was for first base where Allen came on with a late rush to edge out McCovey by 13,139 votes. Of the total 2,034,720 votes received nationwide in the balloting by fans, Allen had 479,187 and McCovey 466,048.

Aaron, named for the 11th time, Willie Mays of San Francisco and Carty formed the outfield which will face the American League July 14 at Cincinnati's new River Front Stadium, which holds 51,000.

Pete Rose of the Reds, the two-time batting champion, was fourth in the outfield voting, finishing 47,113 short of Carty's write-in total.

Johnny Bench of Cincinnati was second high in total voting with 1,091,134 votes as he outdistanced all competitors for the starting catcher's job. The next best was Joe Torre of St. Louis with 126,413.

The Chicago Cubs' second-short combination of Glenn Beckert and Don Kessinger also won with room to spare.

Tony Perez, the Cincinnati third baseman who leads the league in home runs and runs batted in, breezed home with 839,139 votes. Ron Santo of Chicago was second with 286,794.

Clayton Kershaw of the Los Angeles Dodgers was named to the 11th time, Willie Mays of San Francisco and Carty formed the outfield which will face the American League July 14 at Cincinnati's new River Front Stadium, which holds 51,000.

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Favored in British Open
St. Andrews to Test Jacklin Today

By Fred Tupper

ST. ANDREWS, Scotland, July 7 (NYT)—For many years now a prestige title to be seized by some interloper from abroad, the British Open starts tomorrow with native son Tony Jacklin as firm favorite.

Not only did Jacklin become the first British to take his own championship in 18 years at Lytham, St. Andrews a year ago, but he made a shambles of a star-studded field in June to win by seven strokes in the U.S. Open. It's been 50 years since anyone from Britain won that.

What manner of wonder is this? Too long nourished on legends of ancient heroes, the clans are here to find out. The setting is appropriate. For it was on the Old Course that the game of golf began. The open field is 110 yards long, this year offering prize money of \$86,000—with \$14,500 to the winner and all the glory that goes with it.

That the winner could be British is no longer an outside chance. Didn't the Ryder Cup team hold America to a 16-16 draw at Royal Birkdale last fall? The names of Nick Faldo, Peter Butler, Peter Allis and Brian Huggett may not be immediately recognizable on the international scene, but who knows better the vagaries of this shepherd's crook of a course, where the greens are double, rains come and go, winds shift violently and each bump and hummock hold their mystery.

All the Big Names
The names that are known are all there. There is Jack Nicklaus, hungry for his first major championship in three years. In eight tries in Britain, he won at Muirfield in 1966, finished second three times and had a third at Lytham in 1963 when he overclubbed toward the end with the title in his pocket.

Still remembered here is his score of 66-68 on the final day in 1964, when the late Tony Lama irreverently took the title on first eight. The 18th hole on the Old Course measures 358 yards. Nicklaus drove the green four times with a four wood. "You can lose your swing going out in the left-hand wind and find it coming home."

It was at St. Andrews too that Arnold Palmer burst on the British scene, losing by a stroke to Seve Ballesteros in a tremendous struggle down the stretch before going on to win at Birkdale the next year and take his second successive Open. Open at Troon in 1962 with a record score of 276 that still stands. Palmer's presence here is a magnet for the crowds, his play this year marks him as a danger.

Merckx, Basso Gain Victories
TEONON-LES-BAINS, France, July 7 (UPI)—Italian cyclist Mario Basso, 24, won a free-for-all final sprint today in the second stage of the 11th lap in the Tour de France.

Defending champion Eddy Merckx of Belgium followed close behind in the leading pack, and strengthened his position as overall tour leader after winning a time trial of 8.8 kilometers (5.5 miles) in the morning stage in the time of 10 minutes, 35 seconds.

Coming into the final stretch of the 139.5 kilometer (86.9 mile) stage race from Divonne-les-Bains, Basso swung to the front of a shrunken pack where the front men were weaving from side to side to prevent others from passing.

Basso finished seconds ahead of Jan Janssen of Holland and Walter Godefroid of Belgium for his second lap victory. Basso covered the short but mountainous lap in 3 hours, 42 minutes, 43 seconds.

Felix Levitan, director of the tour, announced later that Giuseppe Beghetto of Italy had been seen hanging onto an automobile during the afternoon and had been disqualified from the race.

Monday's Line Scores
NATIONAL LEAGUE
St. Louis 10, Cardinals 3
New York 10, St. Louis 3
Pittsburgh 7, Philadelphia 5
Atlanta 12, San Francisco 4
Cincinnati 5, San Diego 0
Los Angeles 10, Houston 8
St. Louis 10, Cardinals 3
Pittsburgh 7, Philadelphia 5
San Francisco 4, Atlanta 12
San Diego 0, Cincinnati 5
Houston 8, Los Angeles 10
Cardinals 3, St. Louis 10
Philadelphia 5, Pittsburgh 7
San Francisco 4, Atlanta 12

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ON THE BOARD—Pirate fans seek souvenirs after the last game in the old field.

"Let's see," he said. "As of now the National League has synthetic fields in St. Louis, San Francisco, the Astro dome and the new park they just opened in Cincinnati. I've talked to some of our players who played in Portland, where they also have a synthetic field. They told me that there were so many complaints of sliding base-runners getting burns from it that they sprinkled silicone tablets around second base to cut down on the burning."

"So what happened? A guy sliding into second found the ground so slippery he came in that he had to grab the bag as he went by. Otherwise, he'd have slid into the outfield."

Danny's look of innocence made a manager wonder if he was telling the truth or giving with the deadpan put-on.

"I'll tell you why we had a hard infield in Pittsburgh," he said. "So many of our hitters hit grounders that we had to help the ball hurry through the in-

field. The clay was tamped down tight and the diamond was only watered enough to keep down the dust. But I remember when the Cubs wanted a slow infield. They let the grass grow so high that you couldn't drill a ground ball through it without a Gatling gun."

"Ball clubs use a lot of devious methods to suit their talents or balk the talents of the other guy. A team with slick hitters will have its groundskeepers till the basepaths so that bunts will stay inside the foul lines. A team with bad hitters will tilt it the other way so that the other guys' bunts will roll foul. When the Dodgers were stealing bases like crazy not long ago, the Giants soaked the Candlesticks Park baselines between first and second so that it was a swamp whenever the Dodger speedys came to town."

"Our hard infield at Forbes Field paid off for us often. I particularly remember a 1-1 squeaker that Lew Burdette was

